# The New-York Times.

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## FROM THE REBEL STATES.

### VERY LATE ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

### The Theatre of War to be Transferred to North Carolina.

### Gen. G. W. Smith's Report of Gen. Foster's Operations.

### MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

### A Very Long Message from Jeff. Davis.

### WHAT HE SAID AT RALEIGH.

### Strong Tobacco for the Pipes of Peace Democrats.

We have received from our attentive correspondents various Southern papers of late dates, from which we make extracts of interest. The following paragraphs are from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th:

"We believe the theatre of war on a large scale is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on our soil.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH and Staff arrived in Richmond on Saturday morning from the West.

To-day, at noon, both Houses of Congress will convene, and proceed to business, should a quorum be present. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the longest he has yet prepared, covering sixty pages of foolscap paper.

On Saturday, about 150 Yankee deserters took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and were discharged from prison on their parole of honor. Among them are many artisans and workmen of various crafts, who will be useful in Government employ.

Four thousand Yankee prisoners are on their way to Richmond from Chattanooga, taken by BRAGG at Murfreesboro, and will reach here to-day and to-morrow. This is the only Yankee army that will ever reach Richmond."

### GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. G. W. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 29, 1862.

*Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of the reports of Brig.-Gens. EVANS, ROBERTSON and CLINGMAN, giving an account of the various affairs with the enemy in this vicinity, in their recent bridge-burning and pillaging expedition from Newbern.

Brig.-Gen. EVANS, with 2,000 men, held them in check at Southwest Creek, beyond Kinston, on the 13th, and, on the 14th, delayed their advance for some time, and succeeded in withdrawing his force, with small loss, to the left bank of the Neuse River, at Kinston. He held them at bay until the 6th, when they advanced on the opposite side of the river and made an attack at Whitehall Bridge, about 18 miles below Goldsboro, in which they were driven back by Gen. ROBERTSON with severe loss.

Small reinforcements arrived from Petersburgh and Wilmington on the 15th, one regiment of which was placed in position to cover the railroad bridge over the Neuse, near this place. A battalion of artillery which had made a successful retreat from the works of the obstructions below Kinston, after the enemy occupied the latter point in force, was stationed on this side of the river, at the railroad bridge, and about a half a mile above, at the county bridge. On the 16th a regiment arrived from Wilmington, and one from Petersburgh, both of which were sent to the river, and under Gen. CLINGMAN's command, to protect the two bridges.

On the morning of the 17th, having no cavalry, and being unable to obtain information by other means, I directed Lieut.-Col. STEVENS, of the Engineers, with two brigades and five pieces of artillery, to make a seconnoissance, for the purpose of ascertaining the position and numbers of the enemy. Gen. EVANS' Brigade had then reached Goldsboro, by rail, and, remaining on board, only awaiting the clearing of the track and watering of the engines, to move by rail to the position already occupied by Gen. CLINGMAN with his three regiments, about one mile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The capacity of the water tanks being inadequate for the amount of transportation accumulated here at that time, the cars were delayed until after 12 o'clock, for want of water; pending which, the enemy appeared in force before Gen. CLINGMAN's three regiments, and he withdrew across the county bridge to this side of the river. The artillery of the enemy was playing upon the railroad bridge; and EVANS' Brigade had at last to move forward by the county road, and cross, if at all, the bridge a half mile above the railroad.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one bold and daring incendiary succeeded in reaching the bridge, and, covered by the wing wall of the abutment, lighted a flame, which soon destroyed the superstructure, leaving the masonry abutments and pier intact. At that time, reinforcements which I had ordered from Richmond were hourly expected.

It was very important for us now to save the county bridge, the only means remaining of crossing the river in this vicinity. EVANS' and CLINGMAN'S brigades were ordered to cross, supported by PETTIGREW'S Brigade, and the Mississippi brigade, just coming in, was ordered to move forward at once.

The enemy were driven back from their position on the line of the railroad; but on account of the lateness of the hour, the nature of the ground, and the fact that our artillery, cavalry, and a large portion of the reinforcements had not yet arrived, it was not advisable to attack their strong second position that evening.

During the night the enemy made a hurried retreat to their fortifications and gunboats, moving with such celerity that it was useless to attempt pursuit with any other arm than cavalry, of which at that time, unfortunately, we had none.

I passed over the railroad from the Neuse bridge to Wilmington on the 24th, and returned last night. The bridge is fast being repaired. At present we are subjected to the temporary inconvenience of transshipment across the county bridges, but in a few days this will be remedied, and everything restored to the former condition.

I regret that this grand army of invasion did not remain in the interior long enough for us to get at them. As it is, they burned the superstructure of two bridges, which cost originally less than ten thousand dollars, and can be replaced at once, and have utterly failed to attempt to take advantage of the temporary and partial interruption of our railroad line for the purpose of striking a decisive blow at any important point before we could thoroughly reestablish our communication with it.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of Lieut.-Col. STEVENS, Confederate States Engineers, and to Lieut.-Col. POOLE, as well as to those of the three Brigadier-Generals previously named.

Our loss is reported at 71 killed and 268 wounded, and about 400 missing. Most of the latter were taken prisoners at Kinston Bridge, and have since been returned paroled.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. W. SMITH, Major-Gen. Com.

### ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS arrived at Raleigh on Jan. 3, accompanied by Hon. W. L. YANCEY. The "President" was introduced by Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, and said, in substance, as follows:

He acknowledged the hearty reception he had met with, and he expressed the gratification he felt in meeting with the people of Raleigh, bound as they were to him by ties of the dearest character. When his wife and children came here as a place of refuge, they met with such kindness and affection as he never could forget. Raleigh had become a household word to him, uttered daily in his family, and lisped in the infant accents of his children.

And he was gratified to meet the people of Raleigh as North Carolinians. True to her Revolutionary history, North Carolina had given to the cause in which we are engaged a support not surpassed by that of any other State in the Confederacy. Her sons even surpassed the glory of their ancestors, and had met the enemy in the shock of battle like heroes.

He alluded to the fact that the election of our Governor had been heralded at the North as a triumph by our foes; but the advent of his administration brought him promptly to the support of the Conscript law, and North Carolina now stands first among the States in furnishing conscripts. Slow at first to take part in this struggle, once she had resolved upon the step, North Carolina rushed to the rescue of her sisters, and from that day to this no one dared to distrust her.

The President then alluded to his visit to the West. He went there to find dissatisfaction and confusion, but he found, on the contrary, as at other places, our gallant boys ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them, as they have done at Murfreesboro.

The New Year, he said, comes in auspiciously for us. It finds us victorious at every point, and it finds our enemies beginning to feel what we have borne patiently, and, like true dunghills, we hear them squall at the first touch of the gaff.

Alluding to himself, he had been chosen to a position he did not desire, as he preferred another one; but he could lay his hand upon his heart and say that he had rewarded no man because he was his friend, or withheld appointment from any man because of personal dislike.

This cause, he said, is above all personal or political considerations, and the man who, at a time like this, cannot sink such considerations, is unworthy of power. In conclusion, he said our prospects are bright. Fill up your regiments, and let us all lock shields and stand together, and in the end you will enjoy an amount of prosperity you never could attain connected with the Yankee nation of extortioners. He again thanked the audience and withdrew amidst deafening cheers.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY was then loudly called for, and after awhile acknowledged the compliment in a brief address. He counseled harmony amongst the people; said the Government, civil and military, was well officered, and was entitled to the full confidence of the people. At all events, he said, this was no time to change servants. Let the struggle in which we are engaged be first ended, and then if anything is wrong it can be put to rights.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 10 discusses Mr. JAMES BROOKS' peace propositions. It says:

"Mr. BROOKS appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all natural-born fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South is as gailess and as lily-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard-of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered? * * * *

*If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves.* Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. *We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.*

We are aware that many persons believe that the party of which BROOKS and VAN BUREN are representatives, desire and design to restore peace, and that at present they dare not speak out their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing. *They would like peace on condition of our return to the Union, and they are fools enough to believe that a majority of the people in the Confederacy are in favor of reunion.* They would like peace on these terms, because it would restore the commercial supremacy of the North, and especially of the City of New-York, which is gone forever if the Union be not restored. But they are as bitterly opposed to separation as LINCOLN himself, or any of the thieves and murderers who lead his armies. In the event of a refusal to return to the Union, they would, to a man, unite in hounding on the assassins who are desolating our country and murdering our people as fiercely as they have ever been hounded on by BEECHER and HALE. *They look only to their pockets when they preach of reconciliation and restoration.* If the same object could be effected by entirely destroying the people of the Southern States, and they thought it as easy to do, they would recommend it as the best of all possible policy. Let them be satisfied, however. *President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Confederacy, in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankees.*"

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* treats of the same topic as follows:

"We must recollect that there is yet no peace party at the North based upon the only terms upon which we can make a peace. The so-called peace party, or Democrats, or conservatives, or whatever they call themselves, have apparently no dissatisfaction of the war *per se*—they are only dissatisfied with the manner in which it is carried on. Such is their profession now—they may grow in grace until they advocate peace on our own terms; but, it requires time for such a growth, and at present they are powerless. They are so much the more to be depended on, perhaps, because they are not in power, for the *outs* are always more virtuous than the *ins*, but it is to be feared that when they become *ins* their virtue will give way before the temptation offered by the public plunder. The Republicans have reaped rich harvests while in, and it is more than can be expected from human nature, or rather from the nature of professional politicians, that the outs when in will content themselves with the scanty gleanings. If they can find any other way to fill their pockets, possibly they may propose peace upon fair terms; if not, the war will go on until the new set of bloodsuckers are satisfied. The question of war or peace with the Northern politicians, is a question of money and stealings entirely."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"It is, in our opinion, to our interest to hold the Mississippi River at any and all hazards. President DAVIS has promised that it shall be done; and the news from that quarter indicates that the officers and soldiers intrusted with the defence of the Mississippi will see that the promise of the President is fulfilled. Some have argued that if we would throw open the Mississippi to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Western States, those States would cease to war upon us, and would become, if not our allies, at least neutrals in the present contest. We can see no reason for this policy. The West has furnished its full quota to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and have warred upon us with as much ferocity and venom as their vile Yankee brethren of the East. Why should we then expect any friendship from that quarter more than from any other? Why expect the return of reason there sooner than in the East? They have all, alike, submitted to the galling yoke of Black Republicanism; they have all shown the same willingness to submit to despotism; and they have all devastated our fields and butchered our people with the same spirit and determination. It is folly, therefore, to expect that kindness or concessions would be of any more beneficial effect in the West than in the East. They would be thrown away, unappreciated and without any good result to us. Hence, we prefer that the President's promise should be strictly fulfilled; that Vicksburgh should never be surrendered; and that the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi River should never be removed until the independence of the South is achieved by us and acknowledged by our enemies."

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### Arrival of the Karnak from Port Royal—Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Karnak*, Capt. BRAGDON, from Port Royal 10th inst., bound to New-York, put into Fortress Monroe to-day for coals. Capt. BRAGDON reports yesterday noon spoke the steamer *Haze*. Her boilers were leaking badly. At 2 P. M. yesterday she seemed on her route. There was nothing new at Port Royal. The troops were very healthy. Gen. HUNTER was daily expected.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. CLARK, under flag of truce, returned from City Point, to-day, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, Third New-York Regiment, having brought down 215 Union prisoners, all privates, and captured at Fredericksburgh and Dumfries.

### Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 are on argument.

Day Calendar for Jan. 15—No. 45 and eight other causes, and Nos. 54, 54½, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 982 as 60¾.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### The Steamer Grampus Captured and Burnt by the Rebels.

### THE EVACUATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

### The Mississippi Expedition Gone to Little Rock, Arkansas.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *Grampus*, lying at the mouth of Wolf River, was surprised and captured by thirteen rebels Sunday night. She was taken five miles above Memphis and stripped and burned.

The evacuation of Holly Springs is confirmed.

It was reported in Memphis that 8,000 rebels had arrived at Lumpkin's Mills, six miles below Holly Springs, repairing the road.

The *Bulletin* thinks the expedition up the White River has already reached Little Rock, having left the mouth of the river on the 5th.

STEAMBOATS BURNED BY REBELS.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

WHEELER'S rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked three of our boats at Haspeth Shoals, yesterday.

The boat *Trio*, with 200 sick and wounded was fired into, and the men captured and paroled. The other boats with commissary store aboard were burned.

Our gunboat *Sidell* engaged the rebels, but surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard, and the boat burned. Lieut. VAN DORN was taken prisoner.

It is raining, and the river is rising rapidly.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### The Enemy Zealously at Work Strengthening Their Defences.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

No Southern papers have been received to-day.

Returns at the Medical Directors office show a remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

The following changes have been made in the Engineer Brigade: Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY resigned to take command of a gunboat; Lieut.-Col. CLINTON C. COLGATE Colonel from Dec. 12; Maj. J. A. MAGRUDER Lieutenant-Colonel from Dec. 12. All of the Fifteenth New-York.

The enemy are zealously at work to-day strengthening and extending their defences.

### TROUBLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

#### Gov. Stanly's Course Denounced by the Unionists at Beaufort.

The following resolutions were adopted by a meeting at the Court-house in Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 6, 1863:

*Resolved*, That the Union men of Eastern North Carolina regard with unqualified indignation the admission of traitors and rebels to an equality at the ballot-box with loyal men; and that we will not submit to be trampled down under the cloven hoof of treason, shown in the recent sham election for a Representative to Congress from this District.

*Resolved*, That the oath of allegiance is an indispensable test of loyalty, and that loyalty is a necessary qualification of an elector; we, therefore, protest against the recognition of such votes as were cast by persons who had not complied with this condition, and against the admission to a seat of any man thereby elected.

*Resolved*, That the instructions of Governor STANLY to his Inspectors of Election, that the oath of allegiance should not be exacted of citizens of North Carolina desiring to vote, but that the ballots of all such should be received, are in direct contravention of the terms of his proclamation ordering the election, which expressly limits the rights of suffrage to "loyal citizens."

*Resolved*, That the active interference of the Military Governor in favor of a particular candidate, and the improper influences brought to bear upon the voters by him and his agents to control the election, demand our severest reprobation, and deserve the censure of all good men.

*Resolved*, That in the name of the country and of justice, we respectfully request of Congress that a commission be appointed, and sent hither to investigate the grave charges currently made against Gov. STANLY, with a view to his immediate removal if they be substantiated.

*Resolved*, That we indignantly repel the insult offered to loyal native North Carolinians by EDWARD STANLY, in stigmatizing the Free Labor Association as an "Abolition concern." We adhere to the wise plan of compensated emancipation as declared by the President of the United States; and we denounce Gov. STANLY's industrious discouragement of this movement as treacherous to the Administration which gives him office, and as virtually treasonable to the Republic.

*Resolved*, That the bestowal of office upon disloyal men, the granting of safeguards to enemies of the Government, and sending protections to rebels outside of the lines; giving permits to them to carry salt and other merchandise; feeding secession families at the expense of the Government and of Union citizens; refusing the same assistance to the latter, and tyrannizing over them, and preferring the foes of the country to its friends—all of which flagrant offences having been committed by the Military Governor, make him a far more fit representative of the rebel Confederacy than of the National Government.

### The New-Jersey Legislature.

GOV. OLDEN'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Gov. OLDEN'S Message was read in both Houses this morning. It gives a detailed account of the equipping of volunteers for the war and the condition of the finances of the State.

It says that the Government owes the State $400,000.

He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution.

He thinks the patriotism and loyalty of the people ought not to flag in consequence of errors or differences in regard to the policy of the Government.

Both Houses agreed to go into joint session this afternoon, for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON.

ELECTION OF COL. JAMES W. WALL AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in joint session, to elect a United States Senator.

Col. JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington, was elected on the first ballot.

The vote stood as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James W. Wall | 53 | William Cook | 2 |
| Richard S. Field | 22 | William A. Newell | 1 |

### Election of Senators in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature in joint convention to-day elected S. A. HENDRICKS and TURPIE United States Senators—the latter for the short term.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Important Measure for the Relief of the Army and Navy.

### One Hundred Million of United States Notes to be Issued.

### The Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

### A Telegraph from Fort Monroe to New-Orleans.

### A SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM.

### Replies by Messrs. Bingham, of Ohio, and Wright, of Pennsylvania.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The doubt expressed in our dispatch of last night, in regard to the passage through the House to-day of the Finance bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, is justified by the result. Instead, however, of passing the Senate bill for temporary relief, the Committee improvised another, authorizing the issue of one hundred millions of legal-tender Treasury Notes, which was introduced and passed during the morning hour without discussion. By this means, as we anticipated, a larger license will be given to the discussion of the principal bill in the House, and several members are understood to have speeches prepared both for and against the measure. Mr. GURLEY, who has the floor engaged for to-morrow, will take occasion to make a strong speech against the financial policy of Secretary CHASE. Mr. STEVENS hopes to bring the House to a vote on Friday. The House bill passed to-day, went at once to the Senate, and several members of that body desired its immediate passage, in order to expedite the payment, so long delayed, of the arrearages due the army and navy. Mr. FESSENDEN, however, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, desired further time for its examination, and it was laid over.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, to-day reported his bill to consolidate regiments and companies now in the field. The Committee have also authorized him to report an important bill reorganizing the Subsistence Department of the army, by adding one Brigadier-General, who shall be Commissary General; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors—the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels to be Assistant Commissary Generals of Subsistence, and all to be filled by regular promotion in said Department.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

CYRUS W. FIELD to-day appeared before the joint meeting of the House Military and Naval Committee, held for the purpose of hearing a proposition, which he has brought from England, for laying a telegraph line coastwise from Washington to New-Orleans. The company offer to lay a cable at £200 sterling per mile the entire distance, touching at such places as the Government may desire between the two points. The Committee heard the proposition, but took no action in the matter.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Senator WILSON will, to-morrow, report from the Military Committee a bill to promote the health and comfort of soldiers in the hospitals, and to increase the medical force in the regular and volunteer service. It provides for a commutation of the rations of invalid soldiers at 30 cents instead of 19, the present rate, thereby greatly increasing their likelihood to secure the delicacies indispensable to their convalescence.

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S speech to-day was a strange compound of geography and treason, not specially marked by logic, because while professing to be strongly Union, it threatened New-England with expulsion, and abounded in insiduous incendiarism intended to produce local jeatousies between the East and the West. Parts of it read like a geographical lecture, but the whole sounded like a stage tragedy. It was fitly answered by Messrs. BINGHAM and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania—the sturdy and honest Democracy of the latter contrasting refreshingly with the sham article he exposed. It was significant that the soldiers in the galleries—a large proportion of the audience—listened in displeased silence to VALLANDINGHAM, but rapturously applauded the speeches of Messrs. BINGHAM and WRIGHT.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

An important bill was to-day introduced into the Senate from the Military Committee, proviesing for material additions to the organization of the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Senator FREAR as Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey, in place of Jude DICKERSON, deceased.

Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the President has as yet sent to the Senate no nominations for Major or Brigadier-Generals, Quartermasters, Commissaries or Paymasters. He is expected soon to do so.

RUMORS OF FIGHTING.

Rumors of fighting in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh have been current to-day in the street, but were pronounced by Gen. HALLECK to be unfounded.

THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The joint Committee of the Common Council arrived this morning, and have had interviews with the President and Secretary of War to-day, relative to obtaining permission to go to Fredericksburgh, and the use of a flag of truce, to recover the body of Adjutant LATT. They have been put off till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow for an answer to their request, till Gen. BURNSIDE answers a question as to the practicability of using a truce flag now.

GEN. CANBY.

Gen. CANBY, of New-Mexico, is in this City, having arrived this morning. It is said that he will be assigned to a command in the Southwest.

TRANSPORTATION OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire whether vessels and other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women, and other disloyal persons from places under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, and from places within the loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines; and, if so, what vessels and other means of transportation have been thus used, and whose immediate supervision, and at what cost to the Government; and particularly whether the steamers *New-York* and *Matamora*, or either of them, have been those used, and, if so, what law or public necessity required it, what number of such persons were thus transported, the cost of each trip, under whose immediate command and supervision, what amount of property, money—whether gold, silver or paper—and effects were transported on the persons and as the property of said disloyal person, and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to and within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and, if so, what number were thus conveyed, and under what order, pretence, claim, or authority of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed to places within the rebel lines; also, whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back the Missouri Emancipation Aid bill, recommending amendments to make the remuneration twenty instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear but five per cent. interest; the maximum allowance, for each slave, $300, and the limit for the entire extinction of Slavery, July 4, 1876, with a proviso that the act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of Slavery forever thereafter from said State.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of JOHN ROW as Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio; RICHARD S. FIELD, of New-Jersey, Judge of the District Court of the United States for New-Jersey, *vice* PHILEMON DICKERSON, deceased; ROBERT W. TAYLOR, of Ohio, First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* ELISHA WHITTLESEY, deceased.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The report of the Commission, DAVID R. GOODLOE, HORATIO KING and JOHN M. BRODHEAD, appointed in pursuance of the act of Emancipation in the District of Columbia, made their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. They have reported favorably upon nine hundred and ninety-nine petitions; rejected entirely thirty-six petitions, and in part twenty-one petitions. The whole number of servants for whom compensation has been awarded is 2,989, and the entire number of servants from whom compensation has been withheld is 111, making a total of 3,100. Included in the 960 petitions, as regards the question of loyalty, there are but few instances in which the evidence was of a nature to warrant the Commissioners in withholding compensation. The three cases of this kind, in which the evidence of unpatriotic or disloyal sympathies is most manifest, are those of ladies advanced in years. They were required like other petitioners to take the oath of allegiance, and to produce two witnesses to attest their loyalty. They received their proportionate allowance of compensation. Several claims have been put in for slaves who had absconded prior to April 16, 1862. In these cases both the claimant and the slaves were interested in favor of a construction of the act, which would entitle the owner to compensation. In some instances the fugitives came back in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act, but in others this was not the case. The Commissioners, after a careful investigation, have decided that where the owner of the fugitive could give evidence he had used ordinary diligence to recover his slave, and where the lapse of time has raised no presumption of death or abandonment, compensation may be allowed. The Commissioners say: "There are few persons, especially in a community like Washington, where Slavery has been for many years an interest of comparatively trifling importance, who possess the knowledge and discrimination as to the value of slaves, which is necessary to a just apportionment of compensation under the law. None of the Commissioners could lay claim to this species of information, and to supply it, they determined to summon to their aid an experienced dealer in slaves from Baltimore, Mr. B. M. CAMPBELL, who was at the same time ignorant in almost every instance of the individuals upon whose claims he was called to pass judgment. His testimony, accorded with that of others whose information in the premises was entitled to weight, that, in the disturbed state of the country since the commencement of the war, it would be difficult to assign values to slaves. The sales have been few, and generally under circumstances of pecuniary pressure, which left no discretion with the seller. Slaves, in fact, cannot be said to have had a current salable value since the commencement of the war, while their intrinsic value on the 16th of April, as determined by the undiminished value of the product of the soil, and the undiminished wages of labor, was not less than formerly. Indeed, in both these respects it was greater, since there has been a constant rise of prices both of labor and of products. The minutes of evidence taken by the Commission furnish sufficient data to establish an actual value of slaves in many cases as far greater than the compensation made by the law

THE PROPOSED COAST TELEGRAPH.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to the resolution passed unanimously on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New-Orleans by submarine telegraph cables.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, now here, has presented to the Government an offer from the celebrated firm of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all the points between Washington and New-Orleans.

They are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the Government of the lines in good working order. In other words, they take the entire risk of manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down and working the lines, &c.

The importance of such arrangements for telegraphing is admitted by all parties, both as a matter of economy and an actual military necessity. Hence, there seems to be no doubt that Congress will, without unnecessary delay, make an appropriation for that purpose.

The firm of GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. last year laid a cable for the English Government fifteen hundred and thirty-five miles long, which has been in perfect working order ever since, while other lines laid by them have been in uninterrupted operation from nine to eleven years.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The military and postal railway from this city, by an air line to New-York, as proposed by the bill of Representative FENTON, makes the capital stock ten million dollars, five millions of which are to be raised by thirty-year bonds of $1,000 each, the first million to be paid to the Corporation when it shall be shown that two million dollars have been expended in good faith; the loan to be repaid; one million in ten years, and the other four at intervals of five years each; the guage to be uniform, the track double; the highest rate for first-class passengers 2½ cents per mile, and the maximum rate for freight five cents per ton per mile.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The President has submitted to Congress a message with an accompanying note of R. SCHLEIDEN, Minister from the Hanseatic Republic, relative to the International Agricultural Exhibition, to be held with the coöperation of the German Agricultural Society, at Hamburg, commencing on the 14th of July next. The Minister is anxious that the triumph of American agricultural genius and art, so signal in the case of the reaper and mower in London, may be repeated at the first National Exhibition of Germany. He says that the European Governments have agreed to remit duties on articles exhibited at the Hamburgh Fair to be reimported; and suggests that similar aid is more requisite still for American exhibitors. A grand show of American products is assumed to be necessary to show the continental nations an ability to compete with them, in agricultural as well as industrial implements.

A LETTER FROM THE HERIET LANE.

The following, received at the Navy Department, is an extract of a private letter received from Commander WAINWRIGHT, late of the steamer *Harriet Lane*, which was captured on the 18th inst.:

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 11, 1862.

We are occupying a very disagreeable position, lying off the town holding the harbor, but without sufficient force to occupy the city. The Confederates who hold Virginia Point, on the mainland, about five miles off, and have free access to the town over the railway bridge which connects Galveston Island with the main. They also hold a battery guarding this end of the bridge, the water being so shallow that we cannot get within gunshot of either. They are in and out all the time, which renders it unsafe for us to go in shore, as we should be liable to be gobbled up at any moment. So we have to stick to our vessels, and feel the want of exercise on *terra firma* sadly. We have constant reports that we are to be attacked, both from the water and shore, which keeps us constantly on the alert. We have so many rumors that we are getting tired of hearing them, and would rather prefer some demonstration on the part of the enemy to the never-ending suspense and anxiety on the subject.

We should not care a sixpencce for the whole party if we had room enough to move about in, but we are anchored in a sort of natural canal where there is not sufficient space to turn around. You have to be pointed face before you can go either way. If they come at us with their light draft boats, which are able to go anywhere in the bay, you can see what an advantage they have over us. However, I think we will give a good account of them, if they come. We understand that JOHN MAGRUDER says if our troops do not arrive pretty soon and beat him off, he will drive us out of the bay. John will have to get up early in the morning. Still, we shall be very glad when the troops make their appearance, so that we can sleep in peace.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO REVENUE STAMPS.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, JAN. 12, 1863.

Revenue stamps may be ordered from this office in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders should cover remittances of Treasury notes or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer or designated depository of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps.

The following commission, payable in stamps, will be allowed:

One purchase of $50 or more, 2 per centum.
One purchase of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
One purchase of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
One purchase of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

As each stamp expresses upon its face its kind, as well as its denomination, it is desirable that every order shall refer to kinds as well as denominations. By the third section of the act passed Dec. 25, 1862, every instrument is valid, provided a legal stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of the amount required, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon. Proprietory stamps, however, cannot be used for any instruments specified in schedule B.

Stamps of every kind and denomination can be furnished in sufficient quantities for use in the District of Columbia and the States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Collectors are hereby required and directed to commence proceedings under the law against all persons within said District and States who shall willfully neglect to use stamps as required.

Special attention is called to the 95th section of the Excise law.

*Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or caused to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper, of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty thereby imposed thereon, or without having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instalment, document, or paper aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

Every correspondent is requested to give the State as well as town and county, of his residence.

If not otherwise ordered, stamps will be transmitted by mail. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $20,000—$20,000 to be applied to the support of the Utah Indians; also, asking for the appointment of additional Indian agents. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS, appointed United States Senator from the State of Maryland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE.

Mr. HICKS appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill to grant aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, with an amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field; also, from the same Committee, a bill to appoint three Auditors and Solicitors in the Quartermaster's Department, and provide for an increase of clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to inquire whether vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, or from places in loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines, and if so, what vessels were thus used, under whose command and immediate supervision, and by what authority; and particularly whether the steamers *New-York* and *Metamora*, or either of them, have been thus used, and if so, what law or public necessity required it; what number of persons were thus transported, the occasion of each trip, and under whose command; the amount of property and money, whether gold, or silver, or paper, and effects, were transported by each person as the property of said disloyal persons; and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and if so, by what order or pretence of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed within the rebel lines; and whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the

*Continued on Eighth Page.*

# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

### OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

### The British Press on American Matters.

### The Sumter, the Tuscarora and the Thistle.

### Popular Emancipation Meetings in England.

### The Imperial Reception on New-Year's Day.

### LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 3d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool on the night of the 1st inst.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 3d.

The advices brought by the *China* are two days later.

Mr. SLIDELL has had another audience with the Emperor of the French, and has communicated to him some very impotant dispatches which he had recently received from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* states that the *Nashville*, which has been for some time caged in the Ogeechee River, has been sold for $120,000 to a private company of merchants. She has been cut down and armed with one 100-pounder gun forward, and a smaller gun aft, and she is intended to fight her way, laden with cotton, through the blockading fleet.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 26th ult. says:

"Some little stir was occasioned in the town the day before yesterday, and people were running with their glasses to the line wall, in consequence of a report that an exciting race was to come off between the late Confederate steamer *Sumter* and the Federal gunboat *Chippewa*, stationed at Algesiras. The *Sumter* was last week sold by auction, and her new owners have been busy in obliterating, by means of change of name and nationality, of paint and new bunting, the traces of her former character. The Federal authorities, who protested against the sale, still persist in seeing only the wicked little *Sumter*, under every *alias* and disguise. The United States cruiser at Algesiras watches her every movement with the utmost vigilance, and appears bent on accompanying her should she put to sea. On Wednesday the *Sumter* (or, as she is now called, the *Gibraltar*) made a trial trip up the bay to test her machinery. The first turn of her screw met with a responsive turn in the screw of the *Chippewa*. The two steamers directed their course to Europa Point, the *Sumter* keeping pretty close to the batteries of the rock, and the *Chippewa* further out. After going a little beyond the light-house, the *Sumter* turned on her heel, and quickly steamed back to anchorage; her friend returned to the roadstead at Algesiras, and the loungers from the line wall dropped away, one by one, without having experienced any very exciting sensation."

It was reported that the Confederate Government had appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan.

The London *Times*, adverting to the rumors of Mr. SEWARD's retirement, says:

"Whether true or not, the very fact that Washington and New-York believe the Lincoln Government to be in a state of dissolution, shows the depth of the despondency caused by the late defeat, and it also shows the increased strength of opinion adverse to the men who have taken the lead in the war."

The *Times* argues that events have proved the impregnability of Virginia, and says:

"The hopelessness of the task in which they have engaged seems now to be presenting itself to the Federals, but national pride is maintaining an obstinate though a despairing struggle with reason, in the minds of all but a few."

Mr. CARDWELL, Member of Parliament for Oxford, had been addressing his constituents. He expressed an ardent hope that the war in America would soon cease. He asserted that the British people, in regard to their own conduct, had been guided by the purest motives and the most righteous resolutions. They desired nothing but implicit obedience to international law, even when it told most severely against their own interests, and they have desired steadfastly to adhere to the principle of inflexible neutrality. He extolled the patient endurance of the distress in Lancashire, and, alluding to the contributions from America, said:

"I cannot help expressing the hope that these contributions are an evidence that there is in that country a disposition to appreciate us, and that there are those who see the spirit by which England has been guided, and who will be as desirous as we have been here to maintain a growing and constant affection and good-will between both countries."

The *Times* has an editorial on the projected emigration of the negroes from America—and notwithstanding the political objection to their present reception into the British West Indies, as explained by Earl RUSSELL to Mr. ADAMS, it hopes the scheme has not suffered from any objections kept in reserve, but may be ultimately realized.

As the Princess LOUISE, of Hesse, (Princess ALICE,) was riding in a wagonette near Osborne, the postillion attempted to pass between two other vehicles, and the wagonette was overturned. The Princess and her companion were thrown out with considerable violence, and both were considerably shaken, but no serious injury was done.

The annual returns of the emigration from the port of Liverpool, for 1862, show an increase in steerage passengers of nearly ten thousand over the year 1861.

The Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund had finally resolved that £20,000, the unappropriated surplus of that Fund, should be applied for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

It is rumored in Paris that the Emperor will not make a speech at the opening of the Chambers, in which case there can be no debate on the address.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, fixing the number of deputies to be elected in future at 283.

The *Moniteur* also announces some nominations to the Legion of Honor:

The *Patrie* says that during the reception on New-Year's day the Emperor expressed to Señor MURO his regret at the absence of Gen. CONCHA, and said he hoped that the relations between France and Spain would be reëstablished on the best footing. The *Patrie* believes the resignation of Gen. CONCHA is definitive, and that he will not return to Paris.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the ceremonial of the Imperial Court is becoming more and more imposing, and the strictest regulations are enforced.

The Bourse on the 2d was quiet. Rentes closed at 69.85@79.20 for the new account.

King VICTOR EMANUEL held a grand Court *levée* on the 1st of January. In a speech he entreated Parliament to put trust in him, and said that when the pacification of the Southern Provinces was achieved the national cause would be fully triumphant. The spirit of the army was excellent and wholly Italian.

The summary of a dispatch from Count RECHBERG to the diplomatic agents of Austria is published. In it the Count states that the Greek question is intimately connected with the Eastern question, and he protests against the elevation of an Italian Prince to the throne of Greece.

The Prussian Ministry having asked the Councilmen of the metropolis to communicate to them the draft of their congratulatory New-Year's address to the King, they refused to comply, and at once sent in the address to be forwarded to His Majesty. Amongst other things, the address says:

"We feel confident that your Majesty will succeed in dispelling the grave apprehensions of the country. As the deplorable conduct between the Government and the Chambers—which endangers the basis of the Constitution, confuses the public, and lowers the foreign estimate of Prussia—remains unsettled in the new year, may the King enter on a course leading to peace and conciliation."

The Crown Prince and Princess had met with a carriage accident at Berlin, but the consequences were not serious.

It is stated that great agitation prevails in Servia, and that apprehensions were entertained of fresh demonstrations against the Porte and the Servian Government.

A Shanghai telegram of 23d November, received *viâ* Jubal, says alarming reports were current of the rebels being in the neighborhood of that city. An engagement had taken place at Poakong, in which the rebels had 2,000 killed. The Russians had offered their assistance for the capture of Nankin.

## AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

**A Warm Winter—British Glorification of the South and Depreciation of the North—American Correspondents—Letters from the South—Stolen Pianofortes and Imprisoned Heroes—Sympathy for the Poor Negro—The Logic of Facts—What Europe Waits to See—A Change Expected—Peace or War, and if War, What, Then?—The Man?—The Spirit of the North—Lukewarmness and Worse.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863.

We are past New-Year's, with weather like April. There has not been a frost to stiffen the mud, and overcoats are a burden. Sharks upon the coast indicate a warm Winter, as if the Gulf-stream had changed its course a little, and was giving the British Islands an unusual supply of its tepid waters.

The British Press and public are delighted with the details of the battle of Fredericksburgh, but not satisfied that LEE should have allowed BURNSIDE to recross the Rappahannock. They consider the invincibility of the Southern troops sufficiently demonstrated, and that four attempts to conquer Richmond, each a failure, show that it is a desperate undertaking. The papers and magazines are now filled with correspondence from the South, in which everything is painted *coleur de rose*. Never was there such a commander as LEE, never a statesman like JEFF. DAVIS, never a hero like "Stonewall" JACKSON. A writer in *Blackwood* makes LEE the WELLINGTON, while JACKSON is the NAPOLEON of the Confederate Army—putting the two great European Generals on the same side.

With all this elaborate glorification of the South, the ability of her statesmen, the genius of her Generals, and the devotion of her army and people, everything in the North is systematically depreciated and blackened. The statesmen of the Union are denied the least sense or sagacity; their Generals, with one or two exceptions, are blockheads; their troops mercenaries, ready to desert upon the first occasion, and fighting only for pay and plunder, while corrupt officials are robbing a disunited, disaffected people.

And it is not British writers alone who are giving the English people such ideas of the American Government, and its civil and military officials. The most outrageous abuse of both come from the American correspondents of the British Press. As long as Fort Lafayette had terrors for them, they pretended to Union sentiment, and refrained from gross abuse of the Government; but the moment the Democratic victory in New-York promised a restoration of *habeas corpus*, they began to use the liberty of the Press with a vengeance, and are now pouring out their vituperations, as if to make up for past restraints.

The President is denounced as incompetent, the Cabinet is charged with the ruin of the Union cause, and Generals and army are held up to the ridicule of Europe. It must be said, also, that extracts from New-York papers which give signs of returning to their early opposition to the war for the Union, go far to sustain the allegations of these correspondents.

Another influence is working very strongly against the Union in England and France. Letters are published here, purporting to come from New-Orleans, giving such accounts of Federal tyranny and rapacity as cannot fail to beget a strong sympathy for the South. Long lists of names of respectable men are published, many of whom are known in Europe, and some of whom I have known personally, who have been consigned by Gen. BUTLER to imprisonment at Ship Island, the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, and Fort Pickens. Gen. BUTLER and his associates are said to be accumulating millions out of the plunder of the people of New-Orleans, and loud complaints are heard from French and British residents, as well as Americans.

Of course in all this there must be much exaggeration; but if a tenth part is true, it gives a color of justice to British sympathy. There is not a woman in England who will not be outraged when told that the piano-fortes and furniture of the ladies of New-Orleans are sent home to Massachusetts by Northern officers. It may be true or false, but the Press here is ready to publish and the people to believe it; and those who rejoiced at every Northern repulse, and every slaughter of Northern troops, from Bull Run to Fredericksburgh, weep over the woes of Southern heroines, deprived of their beloved piano-fortes by the ruthless Northern invaders.

We have still another object for British sympathy—the everlasting negro. We have the most doleful pictures of his unhappy situation, deprived of his Southern home and its comforts, and turned out to freeze and starve. Rejected from some of the free States, and scorned in all, what is the poor negro to do? It is a fact, that the leading Abolitionists in England are reproaching the National Government for bringing upon the negroes the calamity of a sudden and unprovided freedom. It is costing millions—taxing the resources of a great nation, to feed the idle operatives in Lancashire. How then, they say, can you provide for four millions of slaves who become free by the Proclamation of President LINCOLN on the 1st of January? The great mass of the Abolitionists of England would rather trust the negroes to their masters, than have them risk the chances—or, rather, meet what they consider the certain miseries—of a forced and immediate emancipation. The Abolition policy of the Government has utterly failed, so far as I have been able to learn, of finding any sympathy on this side of the Atlantic.

The Emperor has allowed New-Year's to pass, and said no word on the affairs of America. He spoke hopefully of peace in Europe. The Pope also received New-Year's calls, and was hopefully prophetic to his visitors. He believes that Piedmont will be just to Rome. VICTOR EMANUEL is equally hopeful. We have not had any New-Year's address from GARIBALDI, but he is getting well of his wound. We must wait now for the meeting of Parliament.

It is evident enough, however, that the pressure for recognition increases daily. Were Parliament in session it would be pressed at once. "Why should we recognize a revolution in Greece, and not in America?" is asked. "We allow two or three millions of Greeks to send off one King and get another if they can; why should not eight millions of Americans have as good a right to change their Government?" But, as I have written you long since and often, *success* is that which carries the strongest weight. Sympathy with suffering is all very well; but it is sympathy with power which does the work. A victory like that at Fredericksburgh is worth more to the South than a thousand logical arguments. The facts which Governments care for are accomplished facts. Take Richmond, annihilate the Southern armies, drive DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON and JACKSON into exile, or take them prisoners, occupy the Southern territory, and open the Southern ports to commerce, and you may make the South a Poland, a Hungary, an Ireland, or a Botany Bay, if it please you, and no Power in Europe will interfere with you or protest against the operation.

And now, as I write, Europe waits to see if you still propose to do this in the next sixty or ninety days, or in whatever time you may think necessary. England waits to learn what the great State of New-York, by the mouth of her new Governor and Legislature, will say to Mr. LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers—waits to see what all the great States of the North will say of the waste, slaughter and destruction of their hundreds of thousands of men, and the waste and plunder of their thousands of millions of dollars, yet to come from the hard sinews of labor. It is hoped that some change must come—a change in the Government, in policy, in something.

Once more, it seems to the distant spectator of this great and terrible drama, the Northern people are called upon to decide the question of their fate. Disguise it as you may, the real question now, at the end of two years, is—*peace or war?* The North must soon say one or the other. It must either be peace on such terms as the South will accept, in Convention or otherwise, or it must be war, and war in earnest, to the last dollar and the last man.

If war, then there must be a Government that can make war. There must be National leaders, the equals, at least, of those who guide the destinies of the South. Divided councils, mercenary soldiering, plundering contractors and cormorant financiers, must all be done away with. Martial law, an impartial and inexorable conscription in every State, able Generals, thorough discipline, a Commander-in-Chief with plenary powers and the genius of a MARLBOROUGH or a NAPOLEON; these must be had if you decide for war. Short of these will be failure, disgrace, destruction. The demands of the South will rise with every victory, while the National power must lessen with every defeat. If the enormous power of twenty millions of the Free States, commanding the military resources of the world, is to be frittered away on stupid or fruitless expeditions, wasted on barren victories, or engulfed in disasters, there is nothing but ruin and humiliation in the future.

But what are we—what is Europe to think of the men who cling to power while they are ruining their country by their incompetency? It is said that Gen. BURNSIDE tendered his resignation. He probably obeyed orders; but one would think that the whole Government, civil and military, would tender its resignation also. When a man cannot do what is required of him, the next best thing for him to do is to step aside and allow a better man to take his place.

But where is the man? SCOTT and WOOL failed from age and infirmity. MCDOWELL, MCCLELLAN, HALLECK, POPE and BURNSIDE have failed. FREMONT has failed whenever he has been tried. HEINTZLEMAN, ROSECRANS and SIGEL may be good soldiers, but want the grasp of great commanders. The man who is to end this war, if it is to be carried to the termination on which the North resolved two years ago, has yet to be found, and may now be sitting at an editor's desk, pleading cases at the bar, or, more probably, serving his time and learning his trade as a subaltern officer. He may be loafing about New-York, like NAPOLEON in Paris before the siege of Toulon, or serving in the ranks, like some of NAPOLEON'S Marshals.

But before such a leader can be found, the whole spirit of the North must change. It is not in earnest, and it never has been. A people in earnest never required such pay or such bounties as were necessary to call out Northern troops. The public opinion of the South drove every man who respected or feared it into the army. Gen. LEE's youngest son, a mere boy, served as a private soldier at the battle of Antietam, and rode a horse of the only remaining cannon of a battery which his father ordered into the thickest of the fight. How do you think twenty or thirty thousand deserters would fare in Charleston or Mobile? I shall have little faith in the Union until I see evidence of a different spirit in its defenders.

And there is worse than mere lukewarmness. Unless the correspondents of English papers, and others writing from New-York, lie desperately, there is a growing feeling in the Democratic Party of a desire to restore the Union by joining the South, and accepting JEFF. DAVIS for President, *vice* ABRAHAM LINCOLN, laid on the shelf. We heard of such a proposal for New-York City before the attack on Fort Sumter. It is alleged that the reason why Pennsylvania has not been pillaged was that it was known that there was a large party in that State favorable to Southern annexation. It is said here that prominent politicians in New-York are in constant intercourse with Richmond, and are ready, at the earliest opportunity, to engineer a peace and reunion. Western men swear that, one way or the other, the whole Mississippi Valley must go together.

We wait for the new programme, because there must be a new one. The old one is played out, and we wonder what will be the new; so we wait, ears, eyes and mouths open, like a sixpenny London gallery at a Christmas pantomime, waiting for the transformations that may come at any moment. There must be peace or victory. There must be, at all cost, some earnestness somewhere and some power to do. The great National suicide has gone far enough. Europe says America is mad. She will say idiotic as well if this goes on much longer.

MONADNOCK.

## EMANCIPATION MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

### THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, which had been called by a Committee of workingmen, to enable the working classes of Manchester and Salford to express their sympathy with the cause of union in America, and to pass resolutions in support of the emancipation policy of President LINCOLN. The proceedings commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, and lasted till near 11, the enthusiasm being very marked throughout, and the sentiments of the different speakers were loudly cheered.

Letters were received from several persons, apologizing for absence. Among the rest, Mr. J. STUART MILL wrote to the Secretary as follows:

BLACKHEATH PARK, Dec. 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I thank you very sincerely for your two letters, and for the important and most gratifying information which they contain. Hardly anything could do more good at present than such a demonstration from the suffering operatives of Lancashire, while there is in the fact itself, and in the state of mind which prompts it, a moral greatness which is at once a just rebuke to the mean feeling of so great a portion of the public, and a source of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and fears for the great interests of humanity are, as mine are, inseparably bound up in the moral and intellectual prospects of the working classes.

Mr. HUGH MASON, of Ashton, wrote:

"I have no doubt whatever that the rebellion was planned, and has to this moment been promoted, for the sole object of perpetuating Slavery, and my prayer is that it will fail of its diabolical purpose. I hope your meeting will be the first of many similar ones throughout our free country."

The speakers were, with the exception of Mr. BAGLEY, M. P., President of the Cotton Supply Association, and ANDERSON, the fugitive negro, entirely from the class of mill hands, and spoke with earnestness and warm sympathy of the cause of the Union. The resolutions and address were voted with perfect unanimity.

The address, as adopted, closed as follows:

Heartily do we congratulate you and your country on this humane and righteous course. We assume that you cannot now stop short of a complete uprooting of Slavery. It would not become us to dictate any details, but there are broad principles of humanity which must guide you. If complete emancipation in some States be deferred, though only to a predetermined day, still, in the interval, human beings should not be counted chattels. Women must have rights of chastity and of maternity; men the rights of husbands; masters the liberty of manumission. Justice demands for the black, no less than for the white, the protection of law, that his voice be heard in your courts. Nor must any such abomination be tolerated as slave-breeding States and a slave market., if you are to earn the high reward of all your sacrifices in the approval of the universal brotherhood and of the Divine Father. It is for your free country to decide whether anything but immediate and total emancipation can secure the most indispensable rights of humanity against the inveterate wickedness of local laws and local executives. We implore you, for your own honor and welfare, not to faint in your Providential mission. While your enthusiasm is aflame and the tide of events runs high let the work be finished effectually. Leave no root of bitterness to spring up and work fresh misery to your children. It is a mighty task, indeed, to reorganize the industry not only of four millions of the colored race but of five millions of whites. Nevertheless, the vast progress you have made in the short space of twenty months fills us with hope that every stain on your freedom will shortly be removed, and that the erasure of that foul blot upon civilization and Christianity—chattle Slavery—during your Presidency, will cause the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be honored and revered by posterity. We are certain that such a glorious consummation will cement Great Britain to the United States in close and enduring regards. Our interests, moreover, are identified with yours. We are truly one people, though locally separate. And if you have any ill-wishers here, be assured they are chiefly those who oppose liberty at home, and that they will be powerless to stir up quarrels between us from the very day in which your country becomes, undeniably and without exception, the home of the free. Accept our high admiration of your firmness in upholding the proclamation of freedom.

### POPULAR MEETING IN LONDON ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 31.

A public meeting was held at the Cowper-street Institute, City-road, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the emancipation of the slaves in America, Mr. R. MOORE in the Chair. The room was quite crowded.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were met on the eve of the proclamation coming into effect for the emancipation of the slaves in America—[cheers]—and the object for which they had assembled was to express their sympathy, as workingmen, with this great event—[hear]—for, whatever might be said to mislead the public mind and distort the question, the fearful contest now taking place in America was produced by Slavery. [Hear.] That Slavery was likely to produce this contest had been long foreseen by American statesmen, and more particularly by JEFFERSON. That contest had now come, and the question to be decided was whether four millions of black men should be obliged to work for their masters without their consent. Nor was this all; for if the Southern States establish themselves as an independent power their first care would be to extend Slavery and to increase their property in their fellow men. All their policy while members of the American Union was directed to the augmentation of slave territory, and it is not likely they would, when left to themselves, abandon that policy. [Hear, hear.] But he hoped that from to-morrow that policy was doomed, and that it would be an honor and a relief to them that they were at least sympathizers in the great cause of negro emancipation. [Cheers.]

The orator of the evening was Rev. NEWMAN HALL, whose earnest advocacy of the American cause entitles him to the regard of all our countrymen. At the close of his address, the following resolution and address were voted without opposition:

RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That this great meeting of English workingmen, assembled on the last night of the year 1862, declares its hearty admiration of the noble efforts made by the Government and people of the United States, not only to free themselves from the guilt of complicity with Slavery, but also to promote the liberation of the enslaved; and hails the dawn of the new year as the beginning of an epoch of universal freedom upon the Western Continent, and of closer friendship between the people of England and of America.

ADDRESS.

*To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:*

SIR: We who offer to you this address are Englishmen and workingmen. We prize as our dearest inheritance, bought for us by the blood of our fathers, the liberty we enjoy—the liberty of free labor upon a free soil. We have, therefore, been accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the founders of the great Republic in which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race have been widened beyond all the precedents of the Old World, and in which there was nothing to condemn or to lament but the slavery and degradation of men guilty only of a colored skin or an African parentage. We have looked with admiration and sympathy upon the brave, generous and untiring efforts of a large party in the Northern States to deliver the Union from this curse and shame. We rejoiced, Sir, in your election to the Presidency, as a splendid proof that the principles of universal freedom and equality were rising to the ascendant. We regarded with abhorrence the conspiracy and rebellion by which it was sought at once to overthrow the supremacy of a Government based upon the most popular suffrage in the world, and to perpetuate the hateful inequalities of race. We have ever heard with indignation the slander that ascribes to England sympathy with a rebellion of slaveholders, and all proposals to recognize in friendship a Confederacy that boasts of Slavery as its corner-stone. We have watched, with the warmest interest, the steady advance of your policy along the path of emancipation; and on this eve of the day on which your proclamation of freedom takes effect, we pray God to strengthen your hands, to confirm your noble purpose, and to hasten the restoration of that lawful authority which engages, in peace or war, by compensation or by force of arms, to realize the glorious principle on which your Constitution is founded—the brotherhood freedom, and equality of all men.

### The Tuscarora and Thistle.

*Correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman.*

ST. THOMAS, W. I., December, 1862.

As an account of the stoppage and search of a British merchant steamer in the Atlantic, by an American man-of-war, may not be without interest to your readers, I subjoin the particulars of such an event, which happened to the vessel in which I am a passenger, on Saturday, the 29th of November last:

The *Thistle* is a screw steamer of 206 tons register. She was built on the Clyde three years ago for the Glasgow and Londonderry Steampacket Company, in whose service she has acquired the reputation of being the fastest screw steamer hailing from the Clyde. She was bought by her present owners in October last, and, after undergoing a thorough overhaul, left the Bramley Moor Dock, Liverpool, Thursday, the 20th ult., for Nassau, New-Providence. She left England with a very valuable cargo, 190 tons in weight, and she also carried upward of 200 tons of coal. She was commanded by an able and experienced Captain, (G. M. MAXTED,) and was manned by a numerous and efficient crew (in all about thirty.) Notwithstanding she experienced some very bad weather, she speedily accomplished the first stage of her journey, and came to an anchor in Funchal Roads, Madiera, about noon on Wednesday, Nov. 26. As the *Thistle* stood in toward the island she sighted a large screw steamer, apparently a man-of-war, whose rig corresponded to the description of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*. This vessel was distant from the land about six miles, and on seeing the *Thistle* anchor she went about and again put to sea. On shore, conjectures were rife as to whether the stranger might not be the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, expected at Madeira.

Immediately after her arrival the *Thistle* commenced taking in the coal for which she had stopped at the island, and the day passed without further intelligence of the suspicious-looking stranger. About 9 P. M. Her Britannic Majesty's paddle steamer *Leopard*, seven days from Plymouth, and bound to China, came into the roads, also for coal, and anchored outside of the *Thistle*. The coaling of both vessels proceeded steadily all the succeeding day (Thursday,) and about dusk the strange steamer was again off the bay, but, as before, she again bore away to sea. By noon next day (Friday) the *Thistle*, having taken on board 260 tons of coal, was ready to resume her voyage, and her departure was fixed for the following morning. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Portugese signal-station on the Loo Fort (an isolated fortified rock in the bay) signaled that an American man-of-war was standing in, and soon after the wonder of the two preceding days steamed majestically into the roads, the Stars and Stripes floating from her mizen peak. She was a large three-masted wooden screw steamer, with a square-rigged foremast, and her main and mizen masts schooner rigged. She apparently carried a broadside of six or seven heavy guns, with several large pivot guns on deck. She was supposed by every one to be the *Tuscarora*, but it was only conjecture, as no name was to be seen on her stern or elsewhere. She did not pay the customary salute to either the Portuguese or British flags, but steamed silently to an anchorage, a little ahead of the *Thistle* and astern of the *Leopard*. Immediately after her arrival she was boarded by the American Consul, and soon after commenced to coal, her captain giving orders that the coaling should be finished by midnight. Considering the *Thistle's* destination, it was not unnatural that she should keep a sharp lookout on her formidable neighbor, and several times during the night one of the Federal vessel's boats, commanded by an officer, after having quietly pulled alongside, was detected attempting to engage the *Thistle's* lookout in conversation.

With sunrise on Saturday morning the *Thistle* got up her steam and her anchor, and, passing between the two war ships, dipped her ensign in salute as she passed each. The American took no notice of the compliment. The Englishman did, and dipped his ensign in return. The *Thistle* had not steamed more than a mile from her anchorage, every one on board intently watching the American (who had kept steam up all night), when suddenly his chain cable was seen to rush through his hawse-hole, and he headed in chase of the *Thistle*. He had slipped his cable, attaching thereto a buoy, that he might save the time necessary to weigh anchor. The *Thistle* held on her course, and, going at full speed, gained rapidly on her pursuer, getting almost beyond range. The *Thistle* would now be distant about five miles from Funchal, the American about three miles, though in the fine clear atmosphere the distance did not seem nearly so great. The American, now seeing that he was much inferior to the English steamer in speed, fired a bow-gun as a signal for the latter to stop, and Capt. MAXTED, (of the *Thistle*,) wishing to be overhauled while he could still claim the protection of the *Leopard*, obeyed the summons, and hove to. The Yankee bore down at full speed, his ports open, and guns run out, while his ports and hammock nettings were one mass of faces, as his crew crowded to look at their chase, and possibly to gloat over their prospective prize. When a very short distance from the *Thistle* the American stopped, and a boat containing an armed boarding party of two officers and eleven men shoved off. As they neared the *Thistle* the word "Tuscarora" was discernible on their cap bands, and doubt became a certainty when the First Lieutenant of the American boarded the *Thistle*, and announced that Capt. CRAVEN, commanding the United States steam sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, had desired him to board and search the *Thistle*, having learnt that she had carried ammunition and other articles contraband of war for the use of the rebels in the Southern States. The English red ensign now flew, as it had all the morning flown, from the *Thistle's* flagstaff; and Capt. MAXTED having told the Lieutenant that his information was erroneous, pointed to the ensign, and said that, as she was a British vessel, and had a British clearance from one British port to another, he would, if necessary, claim the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*. The Lieutenant, (who was apparently a German,) with more emphasis than courtesy, expressed his contempt for the flag and protection so invoked, and demanded a sight of the ship's papers, pointing to his crew, and threatening to employ force if necessary; and he declared, if he found there was anything contraband of war on board, he would seize the vessel as a United States prize. A set of bills of lading being handed him, he stepped into the cabin to inspect them, though he seemed to understand nothing about such documents, and he very speedily got quite confused among the invoices of coffee, tea, brandy, &c., with which he was so accommodatingly plied. Giving up the perusal in despair, he said he would have a look at the cargo, when he was reminded that upward of 260 tons of coal would first have to be removed. He professed not to care for this labor, and was proceeding to order the search, when he was advised to be quick, as the *Leopard* was approaching. Signals were now rapidly exchanged between the Lieutenant on the *Thistle* and the officers on the *Tuscarora's* poop, and the Lieutenant's note-book was sent back to the *Tuscarora* by the boat of the latter vessel.

During the Lieutenant's inspection of the *Thistle's* papers the American boat's crew had commenced to chaff the crew of the *Thistle*, who, nothing loth, kept up the wordy war. One of the *Thistle's* mates, the late boatswain of the Confederate steamer "290," asked if the *Tuscarora's* crew had made much prize money this Fall. A Yankee in the boat "reckoned they hadn't turned a cent." "Oh," responded the mate, "You're not half chaps. The *Alabama's* men have each made a little fortune off the New-York blockade." "Oh," said the officer in the boat, "we should like to fall in with that pirate SEMMES. Do you think he is near this?" "No chance of his being in these latitudes," replied the mate, "or the *Tuscarora* daren't have ventured down." "Some of the Britishers expressed their wish to be "in the land of cotton," and their intention of living and dying "in Dixie;" while an Irishman in the boat suggested that they "maybe hadn't to get there first," and so on. All this time the Federal steamer had been moving slowly round and round the *Thistle*, which had remained stationary. In a few minutes after the boat had been sent back to the *Tuscarora*, it returned with instructions to the Lieutenant to repair on board his own vessel, and, as no orders to the contrary had been given, the *Thistle* resumed her journey. No countenances ever displayed disappointed rage more strongly than did those of the ill-looking and motley crew (apparently of every nation) of the *Tuscarora's* boat, as they pulled back to their own ship, amid cheers for "Old England," hurrahs for the *Leopard*, and so on.

The *Leopard* had now approached to within a short distance from the *Tuscarora*, which latter vessel steamed slowly back towards Funchal; the *Leopard* as slowly following in her wake. As the *Tuscarora* neared the town she lay to and fired a gun, the *Thistle* continuing her course for St. Thomas. Towards afternoon, and when land could no longer be seen, the lookout at the *Thistle* masthead reported the *Tuscarora* as again in chase. Glasses were at once leveled astern, and sure enough there she came, her lofty spars crowded with canvas, and rapidly gaining on the *Thistle*, which could not carry a tithe of the sail spread by her pursuer. Captain MAXTED, seeing she would be overtaken, turned the *Thistle's* head to wind, and went ahead full speed, the success of his manœuvre soon becoming apparent, as the American, on changing his course, had to take in all sail and trust to his engines alone. He fired gun after gun, but with no effect; and at sunset his topmasts were barely discernible on the horizon. At nightfall the *Thistle's* course was again changed, and she headed away for the northeast trades, having now thoroughly baffled her pursuer, of whom she saw no more during the period that intervened before she completed the second stage of her journey, by anchoring in St. Thomas to procure coal to carry her on to Nassau.

I do not dilate on the feelings of those on board the *Thistle* during the search, nor the joy with which the *Leopard's* arrival was hailed by them. I merely state the facts as they occurred.

S. M. UNDERHILL.

### Mr. Russell on the Fredericksburgh Fight.

Mr. RUSSELL, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* for Jan. 3, expresses a good deal of surprise at the "inactivity of the Confederates" on the night after BURNSIDE's attack on Fredericksburgh had been repulsed. He refers to instances in the history of European wars, where similar neglects have been committed. "A little energy, some daring, and ordinary outpost and patrolling," he says, "must have led to the consummation of the Federal defeat by the capture of their artillery and the mass of their army." He adds:

"The constant repetition of similar escapes of both armies from their victorious enemies, leads to the conclusion that there is *an absence of the aptitude for pursuit on both sides*, which has been more than once laid to the charge of English Generals and British armies. It is a fault which often deprives victory of half its fruits."

He makes this further comment on the fight:

"In reading carefully over the various accounts of the battle of Fredericksburgh, it is impossible not to see that the Federals did not really make one very brilliant, well sustained and determined charge to crown the hills on which the Confederate guns were placed, but that by slow, ill-managed advances in column, under fire, in confused rallies, and by remaining within range when they retired again and again, they were exposed to tremendous losses. As to the Confederate intrenchments, line after line, one beyond the other, they are purely mythical. They had merely some epaulements for field guns, and a few earthworks to cover guns of position on the hills, and had these once been carried there was nothing beyond, except that STEWART's two brigades of cavalry might have had a pretty chance on the plateau for rolling the Federals over, and hurling them down the hill again. It is curious to observe that neither army has, up to the present moment, any means of furnishing infantry or artillery with ammunition when once the supply is out; and the reports of both Generals mention the compulsory silence of their fire owing to this cause."

### Sentiment of the Americans in London.

*Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.*

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

I have not observed among Americans, Northern and Southern, resident in London, any such visible effects of elation and depression respectively, produced by any news from the seat of war, as those which have followed the news of BURNSIDE's repulse before Fredericksburgh. The Northerners seem struck down by it—"knocked out of time"—and hardly venture, for the moment, to express themselves with that confidence of ultimate triumph which so astonishes Englishmen. The Southerners, and those of Southern proclivities, on the other hand, are flinging up their caps in irrepressible jubilee. The letter published, to-day, from the *Times* Southern correspondent, showing that the feeling in the Southern army, before the encounter, was one of absolute confidence in the result, is exultingly appealed to by the friends of the winning side. I do not think they yet measure the toughness and pith of the Yankee character. But it is not to be denied that the current of popular opinion, in all classes I have any acquaintance with, runs strongly with the South, and that it would be hardly possible to get up in London such a meeting of workingmen as I see you have had in Manchester, to express sympathy with the North and President LINCOLN.

The publication of Mr. RUSSELL's diary—which, by the way, has had a very large sale, as might have been expected—has not as yet tended to check the set of popular feeling, though the book certainly leaves one with no favorable impression of the Southerners, or their feelings toward this country. The few, but very zealous friends of the South, whom I can count among my acquaintance—I am bound to say they are among the most thoughtful of the number—appeal to Mr. RUSSELL's diary, as making conclusively against any hopes of improvement in the state of the American continent, or its relations with this country, from the triumph of the South.

### The Imperial Reception on New-Year's Day.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 2—7 A. M.

The receptions opened at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday, in the apartments of the Empress, where their Majesties received the Prince and Princesses of the *Imperial family*, and the Prince and Princesses of the *Emperor's family* holding rank at Court. The scene then changed, and we find the Grand Officers of the Crown, the Grand Mistress of the Empress's household, the Governess of the Children of France, the Lady of Honor of the Empress, the ladies of the Palace, the sub-Governesses of the Children of France, the Reader to the Empress, the ladies of the Princess CLOTILDE and the Princess MATHILDE, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, the Adjutant-General of the Palace and the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor, all assembled in what is called the *Salon des Tapisseries*.

In the Salon of Louis XIV. were the officers (on duty) of their Majesties' household, and of their Imperial Highnesses, and the Chevalier d'Honneur of the Princess BACCIOCHI.

In the Salle du Trône, Cardinals, Ministers, Privy Councilors, Marshals, Admirals, Chancelor of the Legion of Honor, Governor of the Invalides and the Governor of Algeria.

In the Salon of Apollo, a crowd of inferior officers of the various households, not on duty, with the physicians and surgeons, ordinary and extraordinary, consulting and non-consulting, of the Imperial family.

And in the Salon Blanc, almoners, Vicars-General, chaplains, librarians, Secretaries, Treasurers, directors of the music of the Imperial Chapel, officers of health and officers of the Cent Gardes. After all these persons had paid their homage to the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, they marched in due gradation to the Salle des Travies, and there took their places.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Master of Ceremonies gave the signal, and their Majesties, preceded by the Grand Officers of the Crown and their attendants in the same order, entered the chapel of the Palace. The Emperor and Empress, passing through the Galerie de la Paix, received the homage of the Imperial functionaries whose rank did not entitle them to be present in any of the saloons aforementioned.

Their Majesties entered their private gallery, and the attendants occupied to the right and left the places reserved for them. After mass they returned to their apartments with the same ceremonial as they left them; the Cardinals, Ministers, members of the Privy Council, Marshals, Admirals, Chancelor of the Legion of Honor, &c., remaining in the Salle du Trône.

At 1 o'clock the Emperor left his apartments for the Salle du Trône, where the members of the Diplomatic Body, ranged in order by the Master of the Ceremonies, were assembled. The Master presented each of them in due order to His Majesty. The Papal Nuncio, who spoke in the name of the Diplomatic Body, said:

"SIRE—The members of the Diplomatic Body beg of your Majesty to accept the respectful homage which I have the honor to offer to you in their name on the occasion of the new year. We are happy, Sire, every time that we have the opportunity, to express the wishes which we form for the happiness of Your Majesty and of your august family, and for the prosperity of France."

The Emperor replied:

"The wishes which you express to me, in the name of the Diplomatic Body, touch me nearly. I am happy, at the commencement of the year, to see myself surrounded by the representatives of all the Powers. They can testify to my desire to live with them in relations of friendship, so necessary to the security of the present and of the future."

The Emperor then took his seat upon the throne. At his right stood Prince NAPOLEON, Prince MURAT, and Prince NAPOLEON CHARLES BONAPARTE; at his left, his Imperial Highness Prince LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE and Prince JOACHIM MURAT; while again to the right and left, extended a long line of Grand Officers of the Crown, Ministers, Privy Councilors, Admirals, Marshals, attendants of the Princes, &c. The Master of the Ceremonies, with his assistant, then introduced successively and called out the names of Senators, Deputies, Councilors of State, Magistrates, Clergy, members of the Institute, the Central Council of the Reformed churches, and the whole of the functionaries, civil and military, admitted to pay their homage to the Sovereign.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet but firm. Consols closed, on the 2d, at 92⅜@92⅝.

Money was in good demand at firmer rates.

The weekly Bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £85,626 sterling.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 3d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 3—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "Upon the resumption of business on Monday, there was a very active and general demand, largely participated in by spinners, which resulted in sales of 20,000 bales, at ¼d.@½d. ℔ ℔. rise in all descriptions. The most marked advance was, however, in East India, which continues the principal article of consumption. The increase in the *actual stock* as compared with the estimates is about 103,000 bales, caused chiefly by the large quantity of Cotton returned by the trade for re-sale, and which was not taken into the weekly estimate. The immediate effect of the increase was to cause a pause in the buying: some holders submitted to a decline of ½d.@¾d. ℔ ℔. which has since been recovered to the extent of fully one-half, prices closing about ¼d. only below last Monday's rates. The sales of Friday are estimated at about 5,000 bales, 2,500 being on speculation and for export." Messrs. CLARE & JONES' circular of Friday calls the decline since the stock taking, 1d. on Brazil and Egyptian, ½d.@1d. on American, and about ½d. on Surat, with more tone at the close. The total stock on hand at the end of the year was 392,450 bales, including 70,000 American.

### TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

A more cheerful tone pervaded the market yesterday, and, but for the firmness of holders, a considerable business might have been done. Very full prices were, however, demanded, and business was consequently checked.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been no regular market, owing to the holidays, since the departure of the *City of Baltimore*, but Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Wheat and Flour firm at Tuesday's quotations. Corn quiet at 28s.@28s. 9d. for mixed. The estimated stocks on hand at the end of the year were as follows:

| | Dec. 31, 1862. | Dec. 31, 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, qrs | 795,888 | 305,206 |
| Flour, bbls | 280,472 | 145,118 |
| Flour, sacks | 137,245 | 56,854 |
| Corn, qrs | 293,890 | 365,035 |

PROVISIONS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Beef and Pork dull, with considerable arrivals. Bacon heavy and fully 1s. lower. Lard dull and again rather lower. Tallow quiet and nominally unchanged. Butter—Little doing at former rates.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee—No sales. Rice inactive, but prices the same. Ashes—Pots, 33s. 6d.@34s.; Pearls, 31s. 9d.@32s. Philadelphia Bark, 7s. 9d.@8s. 6d. Linseed steady; Linseed Cakes, £9 2s. 6d. for American. Cod Oil is rather lower. Petroleum quiet; Crude, £21 15s. Resin—Small sales of American Common at 25s. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 115s.

### LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS firmer, and in some instances better prices obtained. Little or nothing doing in SUGAR, COFFEE or TEA, the Produce markets being closed for the holidays. TALLOW rather firmer. Buyers of Y. C. at 44s. 6d. SPIRITS

of Turpentine in better demand and rather dearer' American, 110s. Petroleum quoted at £20@£21 for Crude. Linseed Cakes very slow, New-York bbls. £10 15s. Linseed Oil advanced to 39s. 9d. Sperm Oil quiet at £86@£88. Cod, £48. Groves & Todd report Beef in good demand. Pork quiet. Bacon tending downward. Butter nominally unchanged. Resin quiet and unchanged.

American Securities—Baring Brothers & Co. say there has been no change in American Stocks.

### Very Latest by Telegraph.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Canton, Sunday, Nov. 30.

There has been a violent gale off Manilla, and ten Spanish vessels have been lost. Tea is firm. Exchange 4s. 7¾d.

Shanghai, Sunday, Nov. 23.

Tea and silk firm. Exchange 6s. 1¾d.

Melbourne, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The gold shipments since the last mail amount to 721,000 ounces.

There has been a run on the Colonial Bank, but it has subsided.

FROM SPAIN.

Madrid, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The resignation of Concha, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has been accepted.

An article in the *Epoca* charactizes the defence of Juarez by Gen. Prim as scandalous.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the relations between France and Spain offer no danger of any disturbance.

FROM TURKEY.

Constantinople, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The Minister of Marine, Mehemed Ali Pasha, has been dismissed. Mehemed Bey is his successor. Minister of War Ruchdi Pasha has also been dismissed. Halil Pasha has been nominated Grand Master of Artillery.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The markets continue very quiet during the holidays, and there is no feature worthy of notice. Fair business in good blackest leaf Congou Tea.

Tallow market steady at 44s. 6d.; January to March, 45s.; March, 45s.; sellers, April, June, 40s. 3d.

London, Saturday Evening, Jan. 3.

The Funds to-day were firm at yesterday's prices. Consols for Money are a trifle higher. Attention is most directed to the coming settlement.

The Cape of Good Hope Copper Mining Company will close on the 10th inst.

The number of workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts of France out of employment is now said to amount to 300,000, with no prospect of being relieved from their state of absolute destitution.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Board of Assessors.—The newly appointed Board of Assessors met yesterday in the Tax Commissioner's Office, Brooklyn City Hall, to draw lots for the length of time they are to hold their offices. The following is the result of the drawing: Henry E. Ripley, five years; Martin Breen, four years; Robert J. Luckey, three years; John F. Hennessey, two years; Thomas T. Griffin, one year. The Board met to-day for organization.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.—An attempt was made on Tuesday night to break into the Brooklyn Bank, situated in Front-street, near Fulton-street. The porter, in trying to open the door yesterday morning, found some obstruction in the lock, which he ascertained to be a portion of a skeleton key which had been broken off in the endeavor to unfasten the door. Marks of a jimmy were also visible. The burglars were doubtless surprised, and made their escape. All inside the bank was found safe.

Organization of the Kings' County Republican General Committee.—The Kings' County Republican General Committee succeeded in effecting an organization, on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning—by the election of Mr. William Hunt, of the Third Ward as President during the next year, in place of Mr. C. W. Godard. The vote stood: For Hunt, 55; Godard, 50; blanks, 2.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar.—Jan. 15.—Nos. 68, 69, 71, 41, 46, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 66, 67.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1032, 1036, 1638, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1560, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080. *Part III.*—Nos. 794, 519, 712½, 767, 276, 818, 672.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 170, 258, 137, 288, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 317, 318, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1277, 1207, 853, 1965, 3241, 3011, 1275, 1249, 1251, 1259, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1277. *Part II.*—Nos. 3082, 1244, 562, 1232, 1280, 2902, 1282, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 964, 540½, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

### Important Copyright Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

We give below a somewhat extended note of Judge Shipman's opinion on an interesting copyright case. It was decided some time since, but the opinion was not then prepared:

*Dion Boucicault* vs. *George L. Fox and James W. Lingard.*—This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought to recover damages for violation of the plaintiff's copyright of the play called "The Octoroon." The plaintiff, before he wrote the play, had agreed with Mr. Stuart, lessee of the Winter Garden, to write the play, and he and his wife were to perform in it as long as it would run at the Winter Garden. The play was brought out about Dec. 6, 1859. Plaintiff and his wife took part in the performance till Dec. 13, when they withdrew, and declined to give their services any longer. On Dec. 12 plaintiff took out a copyright, and on the 17th he commenced a suit in equity in this Court to restrain Stuart and Fields, his assignee, from any further representation of the play. The play was, however, performed at the Winter Garden till Jan. 21, when it was withdrawn, and on the following Monday evening it was brought out by the defendants, and ran at their theatre for nine nights. The action was brought to recover for these violations of the plaintiff's copyright, and the jury having found a verdict for the plaintiff, the defendant moved for a new trial. The evidence showed that the defendants had bought of Stuart whatever right he had in the manuscript for $100, and had also bought the scenery, &c. Stuart informed them before the purchase that his right to the play was in suit. The copy of the play which they received from Stuart (the original being in the hands of the plaintiff) was made by him while plaintiff was still at the Winter Garden, but whether with or without his consent did not appear.

When the plaintiff had rested his case, the defendants moved for a nonsuit, which was denied, on the ground that the Courts of the United States have no power to grant nonsuits where evidence has been taken; and the defendants excepted.

The defendants, among other things, proved that their bills and advertisements of the play stated that it was to be performed by permission of Stuart, and that the plaintiff saw these bills and advertisements, and did not object to or forbid the performance. They also called a witness who testified that he had seen the play and knew a novel by Mayne Reid called the *Quadroon*, previously published. The book was produced, and the witness was asked to take it and say whether the scenery, incidents and language were not substantially the same as those of the play. This question was excluded, and the defendants excepted.

On the Judge's charge, the five following questions arose:

1. Was this, on the undisputed evidence in the case, an original play, and the production of the plaintiff?

2. Was the literary property in the composition, and the exclusive right to its representation in the plaintiff?

3. Was there any evidence that he had abandonnd any of his rights to the public?

4. Was there any evidence that he assented to the performance of the play by the defendants, except what was submitted to the jury?

5. By a comparison of the book called the *Quadroon* with this play, is there any evidence disclosed of a want of originality in the latter which would be sufficient to support a verdict for the defendants founded on that evidence?

This last question did not strictly arise in the case, but was submitted to the Court, on stipulation by both counsel that if the Court should answer it in the affirmative, a new trial should be granted.

*Held by the Court*—That the refusal to nonsuit was in conformity to well settled authority and long practice. (1 Pet. 469; do. 476, 497.)

That when matter which is in print or writing is presented to a Court or jury for the purposes of construction or to establish identity, resemblance or dissimilarity, the documents themselves must be presented for inspection, or on proper case made, their contents must be proved. This rule excluded the question put to the witness as to a comparison between the novel and the play. The play had not been produced nor its contents proved, and to take the opinion of the witness, under these circumstances would be to substitute his judgment for that of the triers, and that, too, in the absence of the evidence upon which his judgment was founded.

That as to the first question arising under the charge, the evidence of Stuart was clear and decisive, at least sufficiently so to establish a *prima facie* case both as to authorship and originality.

*Second*—That the plaintiff's agreement with Stuart, to write the play and perform in it, cannot be construed into a contract conferring upon him, or any one else, the legal or equitable title to the drama. The title to literary productions is in the author, whose intellect has given birth to the thoughts and wrought them into the composition, unless he has transferred that title by contract to another. The property in the manuscript was in the plaintiff, subject at most to a license or privilege in favor of Stuart & Fields to have the piece performed at the Winter Garden. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to a copyright.

*Third*—That the performance of the play at the Winter Garden under the agreement, and, of course, with the consent of the plaintiff, some six nights before the copyright was taken out, was not an abandonment of the plaintiff's rights either to the public or to the theatrical profession. The object of the copyright act was to secure to the author of a copyrighted play the sole right to its performance in any public place, after it should be printed. While it was in manuscript he needed no protection. Manuscripts were protected by common law as well as by the ninth section of the act of Congress of Feb. 3, 1831. (8 Pet. 657; 1 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 409; 4 McLean, 301; 5 do., 36.) The reading of a manuscript lecture or discourse, or the performance of a manuscript play, in public by the author, does not confer upon the hearer any title to the manuscript, or any right to a copy or to the unauthorized use of a copy which should surreptitiously or accidentally come into his hands. (23 Monthly Law Rep. 397.) The performance of this play with plaintiff's consent, cannot, therefore, be regarded as any evidence of his abandonment of the manuscript to the public, or to the profession of players. The copy taken by Stuart was evidently intended only for the performance at Winter Garden, and Stuart had no right to put it to any other use, and could confer none on the defendants.

*Fourth*—That the refusal to charge that the plaintiff ought to have objected to the representation of the piece by the defendants, was no error. If they had been ignorant of his rights, they might make this claim with a better grace. But when they bought of Stuart, they were informed that his right was in litigation. They did not rely upon any assent of the plaintiff, but impliedly disclaimed it by announcing that the piece was purchased of Stuart and played with his consent. The jury were told that if the plaintiff assented to the performance by the defendant, he could not recover, and that in determining this question they could take into consideration his failure to object. There was no error on this point.

*Fifth*—That a book may be original in the eye of the law, when it is not in the eye of the critic. (Curtis on Copyrights, p. 177.)

That a careful comparison of the novel and the play will show the latter to be an original work in the eye of the law. It is not a copy of the *Quadroon* nor an abridgement of it. All that can be said is that the *dramatis personæ* in the play were, a portion of them, at least, suggested by those in the novel. The prominent characters in each have some things in common, and move in the same social organization, but there are points of marked contrast, both in the characters and in the vicissitudes they experience. The author of the *Quadroon* has no just cause of complaint against the plaintiff. His vested rights have not been invaded, and the policy of the law is to encourage literary labor, as far as it can be done, without infringing upon rights already granted to others.

Motion for new trial denied.

### Interesting Suit Against the Sheriff for False Return—Plaintiff Nonsuited.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Hearne.

*Edward P. Clark* vs. *John Kelly*, [illegible].—This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover $316 89 and interest, for an alleged false return made by defendant on an execution issued by plaintiff, in an action against one Vroman, Dec. 18, 1861. The Sheriff made his return "no personal or real property on which to satisfy said executions." Plaintiff introduced an order of attachment, granted by Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, against Vroman, for his default in not appearing on supplementary proceedings, and also the attachment issued to the defendant, as Sheriff, together with his return "that he had arrested the defendant, who had deposited $500 in lieu of trial for his appearance, which return bore date Jan. 6, 1862, (at which time the attachment was discharged,) but the return did not state *when* the arrest was made, nor whose money was deposited.

The attachment was granted in November, 1861, returnable January, 1862, at which last mentioned time Justice Leonard discharged the same as appeared by his order introduced by the plaintiff. Having introduced the order for attachment, the attachment order to hold to bail Sheriff's return thereto, the two judgment records and the two executions issued thereon, with the Sheriff's return, the plaintiff rested his cause, whereupon the defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit on the following grounds:

*First*—That both returns might be true, it not appearing what became of the money deposited.

*Second*—That there was no evidence impeaching the truthfulness of the return to the executions, inasmuch as the law presumed both returns to be true, without other and further proof of their falsity.

*Third*—That the Court being one of limited jurisdiction, the creature of statute, and having no other jurisdiction than what is expressly conferred by statute, and no power being therein conferred to maintain action of this nature against a Sheriff for an alleged false return, this Court had not jurisdiction of this cause.

The Court, on all of the above grounds, nonsuited the plaintiff, and directed judgment to be entered against him for costs.

J. T. Sackett, for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer, for defendant.

### Action Against a Policeman for Assault—Damages $75.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

*Louisa Osterman* vs. *Daniel Murray.*—The plaintiff, an elderly female, sued the defendant, a policeman, to recover $1,500 damages for an alleged assault and battery committed by defendant on plaintiff, June 21, 1862. The case has been on trial for three days, and the Court-room filled with the friends of both parties. The Jury, yesterday morning, brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, assessing her damages at $75.

A. H. Reavey and John W. Ashmead for plaintiff; Mr. Nesbitt for defendant.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Atkinson* vs. *Jarnell.*—Motion granted.

*In the matter of the application of A. A. Vassarto to be discharged on writ of habeas corpus.*—The motion to discharge the prisoner must be denied, and the prisoner remanded.

*Martin* vs. *Lewis.*—Motion denied without costs.

*McMullen* vs. *Monahan.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

*Hoyt et al.* vs. *Lubzbacker et al.*—Motion for Receiver denied. (Papers taken by Attorney.)

*Hanover Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Gardiner.*—Reference ordered to take proof and report, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

*Goodrich et al.* vs. *Warren.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in two days, on payment of costs of the demurrer.

Before Justice Monell.

*Wood, Jr.*, vs. *Sterling*; *Bachen* vs. *De Labezes*; *Smyth* vs. *Ely*; *Weeks* vs. *Johnson*; *Dalton* vs. *The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company*; *The Farmers' Bank* vs. *Clark*; *Sharkey* vs. *Boillesyd*; *Bagley* vs. *Ferguson*; *The Merchants' Bank of New-Haven* vs. *Bliss*; *Phelps* vs. *Wicks*; *Sanford* vs. *Logan*; *The Same* vs. *White*; *The Same* vs. *Beltchem*; *The Same* vs. *Rider.*—Orders granted.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 14, 1863.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 6s '68. Cou..99 | 200,000 American Gold..147 |
| 39,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou... 95 | 10,000 do........146⅞ |
| 5,000 do........94½ | 30,000 do........146⅝ |
| 27,000 do........94 | 70,000 do........b30.147¼ |
| 5,000 do........93½ | 10,000 do........b30.147 |
| 19,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg 93½ | 30,000 do........146⅝ |
| 10,000 do........92¾ | 225,000 do........146½ |
| 4,000 U. S. 5s. '74. Cou. 88½ | 5,000 do........b10.146¾ |
| 100,000 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes........100½ | 200 Nic. Tran. Co........5½ |
| 5,000 do........100 | 25 do........5 |
| 20,000 do........100¼ | 800 Brunsw'k C'y L. Co. 8 |
| 5,000 do..large ind. 100 | 300 Canton Comp'y.. 25 |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C 95½ | 50 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co 127½ |
| 45,000 U. S. D. N's.....142 | 20 Penn. Coal Co.....126½ |
| 10,000 do........142¼ | 250 Cum. Coal Pref.... 22 |
| 2,000 do........142⅝ | 100 do........22¼ |
| 10,000 do........142¾ | 500 Pac. Mail S. Co....155½ |
| 150,000 do........142½ | 125 do........155 |
| 25,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81...113 | 50 do........b30 156½ |
| 1,000 Ky. State 6s.......96½ | 50 do........s30 155½ |
| 2,000 Ill. Canal R. Bs..100 | 100 do........b10 156 |
| 1,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90.... 61 | 33 do........156½ |
| 6,000 do........60½ | 700 N. Y. Cen. R......117 |
| 2,000 do........60 | 50 do........116¾ |
| 3,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 73 | 25 do........116½ |
| 2,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74..110 | 800 Erie Railway........74½ |
| 2,000 City 5s, '68.......100 | 100 do........b10 74½ |
| 2,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 64 | 150 Erie Railway Pref..103½ |
| 1,000 do........b30 65 | 600 do........104 |
| 10,000 do........64½ | 20 Hudson Riv. R.... 92½ |
| 4,000 Va. St. 6s........ 64 | 1850 do........93 |
| 2,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to. H.& St. J. R........83 | 2200 Harlem R........35½ |
| 2,000 Cal. State 7s.....126 | 500 Harlem R. Pref.... 71 |
| 6,000 Cal. Large Bs 7s.125½ | 100 do........s30 71¼ |
| 4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....113 | 100 do........71½ |
| 7,000 Erie 3d M. Bs..'83 120 | 500 do........71¾ |
| 5,000 Erie 4th Mt. Bds.108½ | 40 Sixth-avenue R....128 |
| 2,000 B., N.Y.&E. 1st M.102½ | 70 Nor. & Wor. R.... 84½ |
| 1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.....120 | 150 do........84 |
| 1,000 Hud. R. Con. B....106 | 1500 Reading Railroad. 93 |
| 3,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs..122½ | 1000 do........93½ |
| 2,000 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.100½ | 150 Mich. C. R........94 |
| 12,000 Mich. So. S. F....110½ | 100 do........94¼ |
| 5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..118 | 300 M. S. & N. Ia. R.. 51¾ |
| 3,000 do........119 | 2500 do........51½ |
| 26,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf. 90 | 125 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 98 |
| 5,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B. 79 | 200 do........97½ |
| 5,000 do........78⅞ | 225 Panama R........182½ |
| 5,000 do........b30 79½ | 150 Ill. C. R. Scrip.... 89½ |
| 2,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.111 | 400 do........89¾ |
| 2,000 Ch. & N. W. A. Bs. 70 | 200 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 66⅛ |
| 5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. 42 | 1800 do........66 |
| 10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 90 | 100 Gal. & Ch. R........90 |
| 10,000 do........89½ | 200 do........b10 90 |
| 3,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F...110 | 100 do........89¾ |
| 10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.100 | 1000 Clev. & Tol. R.... 87⅛ |
| 2,000 do........100½ | 1300 do........87¼ |
| 15,000 do........101 | 50 do........87 |
| 1,000 do........100¾ | 300 Chic. & R. I. R.... 89⅛ |
| 25,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M 80 | 200 do........89¼ |
| 15,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m. 80 | 100 do........s30 89 |
| 30 B'k of New-York...105 | 85 do........89 |
| 148 Mechanics' Bank...104 | 200 do........b10 89¼ |
| 20 National Bank..... 97 | 62 Ch., Bur. & Q. R....103 |
| 20 Ocean Bank........ 87 | 100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.. 43 |
| 56 Am. Ex. Bank...... 98 | 200 do........42 |
| 15 Bk of N. America..101 | 200 do........41½ |
| 100 Metropolitan Bank.102 | 250 do........41¼ |
| 300 Alt. & T. H. R...... 35 | 130 Tol., Wab. & W. R. 60 |
| 50 do........34½ | 89 Tol., Wab. & W. Prf. 88 |
| 50 do........34¼ | 100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R. 67 |
| 200 Alt. & T. Ht. Prf.... 61 | 300 do........b10 66¼ |
| 87 Del., L. & West. R.135 | 600 do........66 |
| | 28 do........65¾ |
| | 200 do........b30 66½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 93 | 200 Erie R. Pref........103½ |
| 71,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.. 92¾ | 500 do........103 |
| 4,000 do........92⅝ | 225 Hud. Riv. R........93⅞ |
| 100,000 do........92½ | 100 do........93½ |
| 5,200 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg. 93 | 100 Harlem Railroad... 35¾ |
| 48,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 89 | 500 do........35½ |
| 10,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ℔ c. Notes........100½ | 1000 do........b3 35¾ |
| 20,000 do........100⅜ | 100 Harlem R. Pref..b30 71¼ |
| 26,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 95½ | 500 do........71 |
| 5,000 U. S. D. Nts.....142¾ | 500 do........b30 71 |
| 58,000 do........143 | 200 do........70½ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s...... 60 | 10 Reading R........90 |
| 10,000 Mo. St. 6s....b30 64½ | 200 do........b30 93¼ |
| 17,000 do........63 | 100 do........93¼ |
| 3,000 do........62¾ | 500 do........93 |
| 500 Virginia St. 6s... 64½ | 200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 41¼ |
| 3,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 74 | 100 Michigan Cen. R... 94¾ |
| 1,000 Erie R. 3d M. B, '83.119 | 50 do........95 |
| 4,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st.111 | 200 do........95¼ |
| 1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.. 80 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R..... 51 |
| 1,000 Harlem R. 1st M..118 | 300 do........50¾ |
| 5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 40 | 350 do........50½ |
| 5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 89½ | 200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 97¼ |
| 30,000 Amer. Gold......146¼ | 200 do........97½ |
| 100,000 do........147 | 5 Panama Railroad...182½ |
| 50,000 do......b60..148 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 89 |
| 10,000 do........b30.147¾ | 200 do........89¼ |
| 110,000 do........147¾ | 1500 Clev. & Pitt. R.... 65½ |
| 280 Canton Co........ 24 | 300 do........65 |
| 10 do........23 | 170 Gal. & Chic. R...... 89 |
| 250 Cumb. Coal Pref.... 22 | 500 Clev. & Tol. R...... 87 |
| 200 do........21½ | 500 do........s10 86¾ |
| 450 do........21¼ | 700 do........86¾ |
| 200 Bruns. City L. Co.. 8 | 50 do........86⅝ |
| 100 do........9½ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R...... 88¼ |
| 2000 do........10 | 50 do........b10 88¾ |
| 150 Del. & Hud. Cn. Co..127½ | 500 do........88 |
| 50 Pacific M. S. Co.....154¾ | 500 Chic. & Alton R.... 61 |
| 6 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....117 | 300 Chi., Bur. & Q. R...103 |
| 50 do........s30.116¾ | 100 do........103¼ |
| 50 do........116¾ | 200 Alt. & T. H. Prf.... 61 |
| 50 do........s30.116½ | 100 Nor. & Wor. R...... 84½ |
| 50 do........116⅞ | 30 do........83 |
| 1200 Erie Railway...... 74 | 175 do........85 |
| 500 do........73¾ | 100 Alt. & T. H. R...... 34 |
| 350 do........73⅞ | 22 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.. 65 |
| 100 do........s30 73½ | 150 do........65⅜ |
| | 100 do........65½ |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $19,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes........100½ | 900 Hud. R R........ 93 |
| 50,000 Amer. Gold.....145 | 100 Harlem Railroad... 35¼ |
| 160,000 do........145⅞ | 100 do........35⅜ |
| 140,000 do........146 | 100 Reading R........92⅝ |
| 53,000 do........141¼ | 150 Mich. Cen. R....... 94 |
| 700 Cumb. Coal........ 22 | 450 M. S. & N. I. R..... 50½ |
| 100 do........22½ | 500 do........50⅞ |
| 100 do........22¼ | 50 Ill. Central R. S.... 89 |
| 50 Pacific M. S. Co....155¼ | 400 do........89⅛ |
| 250 do........155¼ | 400 do........89¼ |
| 100 do........155½ | 100 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 65⅓ |
| 150 Erie Railway........73½ | 200 do........65⅜ |
| 50 do........73⅝ | 300 do........opg 65 |
| 50 do........73½ | 650 Galena & Chi........ 89⅝ |
| 500 do........73⅞ | 700 Clev. & Toledo R... 87¼ |
| 1950 Erie R. Pref.......103 | 450 Ch. & R. I. R....... 88¾ |
| 250 do........102⅞ | 150 P., Ft. W. & C. R.. 65½ |
| | 200 Alt. & T. H. Pref... 61 |

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $15,000 Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes........101¼ | 100 Hudson R. R....... 93¼ |
| 40,000 Amer. Gold.....147⅞ | 1300 Harlem R........ 35¾ |
| 40,000 do........147½ | 900 do........35⅞ |
| 130,000 do........147¼ | 400 do........36 |
| 60,000 U. S. D. Nts......142¾ | 50 do........35½ |
| 30,000 do........142⅞ | 200 Harlem R. Pref..... 70¾ |
| 5,000 do........142⅝ | 100 Mich. Cen. R....... 95½ |
| 37,000 do........142¾ | 450 do........95 |
| 20,000 do........142⅞ | 800 M. S. & N. I. R..... 50⅝ |
| 5,000 Mo. & Miss. 7 ℔c. As. Bds........64½ | 50 M. S. & N. I. G..... 97½ |
| 10,000 Mo. St. 6s........62½ | 600 Ill. Cen. R........ 89½ |
| 100 Canton Company.. 24 | 650 do........90 |
| 500 Bruns. Land Co.... 10 | 150 do........90½ |
| 100 Nic. Trans. Co...... 6 | 300 Gal. & Chic. R...... 89¼ |
| 1150 Pacific M. S. Co....155 | 50 Cle. & Toledo R..... 87 |
| 50 do........155½ | 100 do........87⅛ |
| 150 do........155⅓ | 750 do........87½ |
| 400 N. Y. Cen. R.......116¾ | 500 do........87⅜ |
| 200 do........116⅝ | 50 Chic. & R. Is. R..... 88½ |
| 200 do........116½ | 50 do........88¾ |
| 550 Erie Railway........73⅞ | 100 do........88⅝ |
| 100 Erie R. Pref.......102⅞ | 50 do........88¾ |
| 300 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.... 65 | 100 Mil. & P. du C. R.. 41½ |
| | 100 T. H. & Alton R..... 61¼ |

Wednesday, Jan. 14—P. M.

The commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1862 is now made complete in its tables by the Custom-house returns for the month of December, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom, including a list of the deliveries at New-York of California Gold through the past year. They show a most gratifying improvement in the Foreign Trade of the port, both in Imports and Exports, over the previous year; and notwithstanding the fact that the Export movement of Domestic Produce was unprecedented in 1861, the total clearances in 1862 are $17,943,000 ahead of it. The movement of Specie is directly reversed from the previous year. The Import entries are trifling, while the Export clearances of the precious metals are very large. Owing to the dullness in trade in Foreign Merchandise the year before, and the activity in general Exports, the current of Bullion was to this side, and especially heavy on the first breaking out of our civil-war troubles. The comparative results of the two years are as follows:

| | 1862. | vs. 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Import of Foreign Goods.. | $173,862,000 | $125,688,000 |
| Less reëxported.......... | 7,755,000 | 7,309,000 |
| Total for this market... | $166,107,000 | $118,379,000 |
| Export of Produce........ | 149,178,000 | 131,236,000 |
| Export of Bullion........ | 60,438,000 | 4,236,000 |
| Import of Bullion........ | 1,391,000 | 37,088,000 |

Before proceeding with our general summary for the year, we present the Custom-house figures of the trade for December. The Import entries were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Dutiable Goods consumtion direct...... | $6,831,073 |
| Dutiable Goods warehoused........ | 4,212,725 |
| Free Goods........ | 1,950,504 |
| Total entries December, 1862........ | $12,994,302 |
| Against December, 1861........ | 9,263,391 |
| Increase this Season........ | $3,730,911 |

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $78,316, against $353,530 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was $1,282,908, or $2,929,817 less than went into Bond.

The Exports of the month of December, 1862, were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce........ | | $14,805,112 |
| In Foreign Goods reëxported........ | | 461,394 |
| Specie........ | | 3,673,112 |
| Total Clearances December, 1862..... | | $18,939,615 |
| Against December, 1861, | | |
| In Produce........ | $13,661,444 | |
| Foreign reëxported........ | 570,001 | |
| Specie........ | 893,013 | —$15,124,458 |
| Increase this Season........ | | $2,815,157 |

IMPORT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1862. From Jan. 1. | vs. 1861. From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January........ | $12,457,000 | $19,565,000 |
| February........ | 13,810,000 | 14,668,000 |
| March........ | 18,631,000 | 12,658,000 |
| April........ | 13,827,000 | 12,933,000 |
| May........ | 14,138,000 | 11,462,000 |
| June........ | 12,275,000 | 7,263,000 |
| July........ | 20,134,000 | 7,942,000 |
| August........ | 14,212,000 | 7,836,000 |
| September........ | 18,027,000 | 6,074,000 |
| October........ | 13,157,000 | 7,884,000 |
| November........ | 10,200,000 | 8,740,000 |
| December........ | 12,994,000 | 9,263,000 |
| Total 12 months.... | $173,862,000 | $125,688,000 |
| Foreign Specie........ | 1,391,000 | 37,088,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1862. From Jan 1. | vs. 1861. From Jan 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January........ | $12,053,000 | 10,278,000 |
| February........ | 10,078,000 | 10,237,000 |
| March........ | 8,985,000 | 10,581,000 |
| April........ | 8,002,000 | 9,256,000 |
| May........ | 9,838,000 | 10,856,000 |
| June........ | 10,049,000 | 10,270,000 |
| July........ | 14,050,000 | 9,553,000 |
| August........ | 13,046,000 | 9,652,000 |
| September........ | 14,735,000 | 9,878,000 |
| October........ | 19,477,000 | 12,904,000 |
| November........ | 14,060,000 | 14,110,000 |
| December........ | 14,805,000 | 13,660,000 |
| Total 12 months.... | $149,178,000 | $131,236,000 |
| Foreign reëxported.... | 7,755,000 | 7,309,000 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1862. From Jan. 1. | vs. 1861. From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January........ | 2,666,000 | 56,000 |
| February........ | 3,777,000 | 1,103,000 |
| March........ | 2,471,000 | 302,000 |
| April........ | 4,038,000 | 1,413,000 |
| May........ | 5,165,000 | 129,000 |
| June........ | 9,868,000 | 244,000 |
| July........ | 8,067,000 | 11,000 |
| August........ | 3,714,000 | 4,000 |
| September........ | 3,086,000 | 16,000 |
| October........ | 6,708,000 | 15,000 |
| November........ | 6,213,000 | 48,000 |
| December........ | 3,673,000 | 893,000 |
| Total 12 months... | $60,438,000 | $4,236,000 |

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TWELVE MONTHS.

| | 1862. From Jan. 1. | 1861. From Jan 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce........ | $149,178,000 | $131,235,000 |
| Foreign Goods reëxported. | 7,755,000 | 7,309,000 |
| Specie........ | 60,438,000 | 4,236,000 |
| Total........ | $217,171,000 | $143,780,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1862. From Jan. 1. | vs. 1861. From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January........ | 3,351,657 | 2,059,202 |
| February........ | 3,565,064 | 2,528,736 |
| March........ | 4,626,862 | 2,489,926 |
| April........ | 4,149,952 | 1,643,261 |
| May........ | 4,707,924 | 979,145 |
| June........ | 4,664,927 | 855,062 |
| July........ | 7,211,817 | 2,069,590 |
| August........ | 4,762,581 | 1,558,824 |
| September........ | 5,239,045 | 1,642,382 |
| October........ | 4,309,419 | 1,672,616 |
| November........ | 3,003,270 | 1,851,384 |
| December........ | 2,664,594 | 2,334,847 |
| Total 12 months... | $52,259,109 | $21,714,981 |

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1862. From Jan. 1. | | 1861. From Jan. 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 4........ | $710,842 | Jan. 3........ | $1,455,385 |
| Jan. 14........ | 885,923 | Jan. 13........ | 1,446,219 |
| Jan. 25........ | 602,767 | Jan. 25........ | 1,246,029 |
| Feb. 3........ | 850,000 | Feb. 3........ | 1,514,154 |
| Feb. 14........ | 614,146 | Feb. 12........ | 1,052,313 |
| Feb. 25........ | 759,246 | Feb. 25........ | 1,056,426 |
| March 6........ | 679,071 | March 5........ | 855,775 |
| March 16........ | 677,058 | March 18........ | 815,520 |
| March 25........ | 486,306 | March 25........ | 699,597 |
| April 3........ | 586,527 | April 3........ | 996,445 |
| April 19........ | 617,279 | April 12........ | 1,110,231 |
| April 23........ | 629,511 | April 24........ | 884,577 |
| May 5........ | 623,158 | May 4........ | 868,619 |
| May 14........ | 484,019 | May 10........ | 755,102 |
| May 23........ | 604,682 | May 25........ | 354,115 |
| May 31........ | 227,911 | June 2........ | 373,211 |
| June 8........ | 553,035 | June 12........ | 631,659 |
| June 16........ | 352,391 | June 24........ | 1,007,196 |
| June 22........ | 612,461 | July 4........ | 811,368 |
| June 30........ | 391,016 | July 15........ | 1,244,000 |
| July 7........ | 641,455 | Aug. 2........ | 2,128,242 |
| July 15........ | 441,179 | Aug. 13........ | 944,568 |
| July 24........ | 878,834 | Aug. 23........ | 1,176,434 |
| Aug. 4........ | 964,422 | Sept. 3........ | 757,629 |
| Aug. 20........ | 21,165 | Sept. 13........ | 1,100,693 |
| Aug. 24........ | 1,084,611 | Sept. 23........ | 953,340 |
| Sept. 3........ | 819,718 | Oct. 4........ | 932,776 |
| Sept. 16........ | 934,415 | Oct. 13........ | 1,011,707 |
| Sept. 25........ | 887,779 | Oct. 23........ | 1,026,332 |
| Oct. 3........ | 754,840 | Nov. 3........ | 887,805 |
| Oct. 13........ | 807,626 | Nov. 15........ | 875,730 |
| Oct. 24........ | 754,795 | Nov. 26........ | 829,807 |
| Nov. 2........ | 1,001,617 | Dec. 4........ | 870,246 |
| Nov. 13........ | 706,780 | Dec. 23........ | 822,058 |
| Nov. 24........ | 942,814 | Total 12 mos. | $33,495,271 |
| Dec. 7........ | 735,665 | | |
| Dec. 15........ | 699,962 | | |
| Total 12 mos. | $25,010,116 | | |

The excitement on the Street, to-day, ran mainly upon Gold Coin through the forenoon. The price opened at 146, sales, and advanced to 147¼ ℔ cent. At the early Board, the sales were 147@146½ ℔ cent. By the 1 o'clock Public Board, the price had fallen off to 145½ ℔ cent., but the subsequent demand in the afternoon carried up the price again to 147¼ ℔ cent. The United States Notes for Custom-house use were rated in proportion to Gold, the usual difference of 3@4 ℔ cent. being made in favor of Gold. At the 4 o'clock Public Board, this difference was rather wider; 147¼ ℔ cent. for Gold, and 142¾ for Custom-house Notes, sales of each at the price. The price of Exchange on London went up to 160 ℔ cent.

The speculation in Stocks was somewhat feverish all through the day. The fluctuations were frequent, though not very wide on the Railways. The run of the sales was at lower prices than yesterday, though at the latest Public Board the demand was good at the quotations. The Government Securities were again weak, and some sales of 7.30 ℔ cents., at 100½ ℔ cent., and subsequently at the close at 101¼ ℔ cent. The depression in this Security, (interest payable in Gold,) and in the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, is remarkable, as contrasted with the general market, but the probability is that as soon as the Treasury Bills, now before Congress, are finally disposed of, this irregularity will pass away.

At the latest Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

| | Tues. | Wed. | | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin........ | 143¾ | 147¼ | Harlem........ | 35½ | 36 |
| U.S.C. H. Notes. | 139⅞ | 142¾ | Harlem Pref.... | 70 | 70¾ |
| Tennessees........ | 61 | 60 | Mich. Central... | 95½ | 95 |
| Missouris........ | 64 | 62¾ | Mich. Southern.. | 51 | 50½ |
| N. Y. Central.. | 116¾ | 116½ | Mich Guarant'd. | 97¼ | 97½ |
| Erie........ | 74 | 74 | Illinois Central.. | 89½ | 90¼ |
| Erie Preferred. | 103¼ | 102⅞ | Pittsburgh........ | 67½ | 65 |
| Hudson........ | 92 | 93¼ | Galena........ | 90 | 89¼ |
| Toledo........ | 86¾ | 87⅜ | Rock Island........ | 90 | 88⅝ |
| Pacific Mail.... | 156 | 155 | 7-30 ℔ Cents.... | 101¼ | 101¼ |

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York........ | 105 | Tradesmen's........ | 100 |
| Merchants'........ | 100 | National........ | 95 |
| Mechanics'........ | 104 | Commerce........ | 90 |
| America........ | 112½ | Ocean........ | 87 |
| Phœnix........ | 103 | American Exchange... | 95 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which continue in active demand:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie seconds, '64........ | 119 | N. Ind. Goshen Line.. | 106 |
| Erie fifths, '88........ | 105 | Mich. S. & N. I. s f.... | 109 |
| Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. | 101½ | Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75..... | 119 |
| Hudson firsts, '69........ | 119 | St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts.... | 106 |
| Hudson seconds s. f. '85. | 115 | L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.. | 33 |
| Hudson thirds, '75........ | 108 | Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.. | 98 |
| Hudson convert, '67.... | 106 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass... | 70 |
| Harlem firsts, '69, '73.. | 114 | Tol. & Wab. firsts........ | 105 |
| Harlem seconds, '64.... | 106½ | Gal. & Chi. 1sts........ | 114 |
| Harlem thirds, '68........ | 101½ | Chi. & R. I. 1sts........ | 116 |
| Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82. | 122½ | Clev. & Toledo S. F.... | 110 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts.. | 120 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.... | 108½ |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds.... | 100¼ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. | 106 |

The employment of money is active among the Stock Brokers, at 6 per cent. Where the margins are satisfactory and the borrowers in good credit, the supply is easy. The *Asia* for Liverpool took $427,000 in specie. The news by the *China* from England and France is to the 3d January. It has no political significance. The market accounts are generally reported steady; Cotton something higher than by the *Jura*. The value of the export duties of the week is $2,752,407.

The Secretary of the Treasury left town for Washington this morning by the 10 o'clock Philadelphia train.

The Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. Worth & White has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. F. W. Worth. The business of the house will be continued by Mr. Loomis L. White, at No. 15 William-street. Mr. Le Roy Nichols, late with Worth & White, and now a member of the Stock Exchange, has formed a house with Mr. J. V. Graham, under the style of Graham & Nichols, No. 51 Exchange-place.

The Reading Company the past year earned

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Coal Freights, 2,310,990 tons........ | | $2,879,419 |
| Passengers, merchandise, &c........ | | 2,411 |
| Total in gross........ | | $3,911,830 |
| Transportation and roadway expenses, &c. | | 1,536,583 |
| Net income of year........ | | 2,375,247 |
| Interest........ | $742,381 | |
| Revenue Fund........ | 279,472 | |
| | | 1,021,853 |
| Dividend Fund........ | | $1,353,393 |

The January half-yearly dividend on the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, is announced by telegraph as 10 ℔ cent. This makes a total division of 20 ℔ cent. out of the net business of the Company since January, 1861. It is intimated on the Street that some of the leading managers of this line, who are also in the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road, are buying largely into the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Road. Should the control of the line pass into their hands at the next election of Directors, (in April,) the combination of interests would be such as, under good management, would place the Toledo Stock on a basis of a much higher rate of income than 6 ℔ cent. per annum, and ultimately among the best paying properties in the West. As an indispensable link in the Lake Shore connection, it ought to be as complete a monopoly in dictating terms of business to and from the West as the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula. In venturing these remarks we are not apprised, at the moment, of the probability of taking the Cleveland and Toledo line out of its present management at the April election, but merely give the Street suggestion as to the reasonable chance of rendering it a more profitable Road by a union with the important interests of the Lake Shore and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati management.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts, $1,226,333 79, including $145,000 for Customs; payments, $1,648,114 77; balance, £9,690,088 92.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie

| | |
|---|---|
| Railway of December, 1862, were........ | $921,866 83 |
| Earnings of December, 1861, were........ | 702,077 42 |
| Increase........ | $219,789 41 |

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

| | Jan. 12. | Jan. 5. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock........ | $11,755,230 | $11,740,080 | Inc. | $15,150 |
| Loans........ | 37,533,707 | 37,679,675 | Dec. | 145,918 |
| Specie........ | 4,544,786 | 4,510,750 | Inc. | 34,036 |
| Due from other Banks. | 1,948,932 | 1,994,998 | Dec. | 46,061 |
| Due to other Banks.... | 6,890,963 | 6,948,785 | Dec. | 57,822 |
| Deposits........ | 28,018,792 | 28,429,189 | Dec. | 410,397 |
| Circulation........ | 4,450,676 | 4,504,115 | Dec. | 53,439 |
| U. States legal tender and demand Notes.... | 5,579,552 | 5,686,131 | Dec. | 106,576 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia.... | $4,706,000 | $691,000 | $2,909,000 | $205,000 |
| North America.. | 3,867,711 | 557,163 | 2,905,453 | 427,573 |
| Farmers & Mech. | 5,533,814 | 923,292 | 5,404,079 | 106,630 |
| Commercial..... | 2,281,000 | 262,000 | 1,369,000 | 354,000 |
| Mechanics'..... | 2,330,000 | 169,800 | 1,337,500 | 322,515 |
| N. Liberties..... | 2,380,000 | 290,000 | 1,894,000 | 133,000 |
| Southwark..... | 1,301,698 | 190,954 | 1,275,447 | 35,210 |
| Kensington..... | 1,100,121 | 121,238 | 1,044,612 | 264,058 |
| Penn Township. | 1,042,216 | 144,547 | 920,257 | 151,936 |
| Western..... | 2,204,461 | 304,220 | 2,013,821 | 81,535 |
| Man. & Mech.... | 1,764,500 | 113,194 | 986,010 | 416,165 |
| Commerce..... | 856,704 | 111,711 | 812,223 | 39,180 |
| Girard..... | 2,531,723 | 200,322 | 1,738,166 | 254,863 |
| Tradesmen's..... | 885,351 | 80,966 | 708,208 | 187,398 |
| Consolidation.. | 925,491 | 111,140 | 486,924 | 368,513 |
| City..... | 1,194,180 | 123,279 | 711,324 | 285,378 |
| Commonwealth. | 700,787 | 74,960 | 369,768 | 283,642 |
| Corn Exchange. | 1,024,000 | 75,000 | 501,000 | 214,000 |
| Union..... | 901,000 | 60,000 | 452,000 | 315,000 |
| Total, Jan. 12. | 37,533,787 | 4,544,786 | 28,018,792 | 4,450,676 |
| Total, Jan. 5.. | 37,679,675 | 4,510,750 | 28,429,189 | 4,504,115 |

### Whale-Fishery Statistics.

The *Whalemen's Shipping List* of the 13th inst. publishes the usual annual statement of the Whale Fishery for the year 1862. The following is a comparative statement of the number of vessels and amount of tonnage annually employed in the Whale Fishery for a period of twenty years:

| | Ships and Barks. | Brigs. | Schrs. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1863........ | 303 | 9 | 43 | 103,888 |
| Jan. 1, 1862........ | 372 | 10 | 41 | 125,465 |
| Jan. 1, 1861........ | 459 | 14 | 41 | 158,746 |
| Jan. 1, 1860........ | 508 | 19 | 42 | 176,842 |
| Jan. 1, 1859........ | 561 | 19 | 45 | 195,115 |
| Jan. 1, 1858........ | 587 | 18 | 49 | 203,148 |
| Jan. 1, 1857........ | 593 | 22 | 40 | 204,209 |
| Jan. 1, 1856........ | 585 | 21 | 29 | 199,141 |
| Jan. 1, 1855........ | 584 | 20 | 34 | 199,842 |
| Jan. 1, 1854........ | 602 | 28 | 38 | 208,399 |
| Jan. 1, 1853........ | 599 | 30 | 32 | 206,286 |
| Jan. 1, 1852........ | 558 | 27 | 35 | 193,990 |
| Jan. 1, 1851........ | 502 | 24 | 27 | 171,971 |
| Jan. 1, 1850........ | 510 | 20 | 13 | 171,484 |
| Jan. 1, 1849........ | 581 | 21 | 12 | 196,110 |
| Jan. 1, 1848........ | 621 | 22 | 16 | 210,663 |
| Jan. 1, 1847........ | 670 | 31 | 21 | 230,218 |
| Jan. 1, 1846........ | 678 | 35 | 22 | 233,189 |
| Jan. 1, 1845........ | 643 | 35 | 17 | 218,655 |
| Jan. 1, 1844........ | 595 | 41 | 9 | 200,147 |

*Importations of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States in 1862.*

| | Sperm. bbls. | Whale. bbls. | Bone, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-Bedford........ | 36,529 | 61,056 | 297,600 |
| Fairhaven........ | 3,486 | 4,048 | 12,800 |
| Dartmouth........ | 881 | 130 | 800 |
| Westport........ | 1,802 | 22 | — |
| Mattapoisett........ | 538 | 947 | — |
| Sippican........ | 245 | 17 | — |
| Dist. of New-Bedford | 43,481 | 66,220 | 311,200 |
| New-London........ | 1,034 | 8,225 | 26,300 |
| Nantucket........ | 1,069 | 87 | — |
| Edgartown........ | 2,247 | 4,579 | 11,800 |
| Provincetown........ | 3,042 | 1,604 | — |
| Holmes Hole........ | 705 | — | — |
| Boston........ | 1,612 | 3,657 | — |
| Beverly........ | 335 | 40 | — |
| Fall River........ | 15 | — | — |
| Sag Harbor........ | 1,483 | 1,674 | 5,000 |
| New-York........ | 533 | 11,301 | 408,100 |
| Cold Spring........ | 80 | 2,123 | 1,100 |
| Mystic........ | — | 968 | — |
| Total........ | 55,641 | 100,478 | 763,500 |

*Imports from 1845 to 1863.*

| | Sperm. Bbls. | Whale. Bbls. | Bone. Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports of 1862........ | 55,641 | 100,478 | 763,500 |
| Imports of 1861........ | 68,932 | 133,717 | 1,038,450 |
| Imports of 1860........ | 73,708 | 140,005 | 1,337,650 |
| Imports of 1859........ | 91,408 | 190,411 | 1,923,850 |
| Imports of 1858........ | 81,941 | 182,223 | 1,540,600 |
| Imports of 1757........ | 78,440 | 230,941 | 2,058,900 |
| Imports of 1856........ | 80,941 | 197,890 | 2,592,700 |
| Imports of 1855........ | 72,649 | 184,015 | 2,707,500 |
| Imports of 1854........ | 76,696 | 319,837 | 3,445,200 |
| Imports of 1853........ | 103,077 | 260,114 | 5,652,300 |
| Imports of 1852........ | 78,872 | 84,211 | 1,259,900 |
| Imports of 1851........ | 99,591 | 328,483 | 3,966,500 |
| Imports of 1850........ | 92,892 | 200,608 | 2,869,200 |
| Imports of 1849........ | 100,944 | 248,492 | 2,281,100 |
| Imports of 1848........ | 107,976 | 280,656 | 2,003,000 |
| Imports of 1847........ | 120,753 | 313,150 | 3,341,680 |
| Imports of 1846........ | 95,217 | 207,493 | 2,276,930 |
| Imports of 1845........ | 157,917 | 272,730 | 3,167,142 |

*Exports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone from the United States:*

| | Sperm. bbls. | Whale. bbls. | Bone, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862........ | 27,976 | 68,583 | 1,004,981 |
| 1861........ | 37,547 | 49,969 | 1,145,013 |
| 1860........ | 32,792 | 13,007 | 911,226 |
| 1859........ | 52,207 | 8,179 | 1,707,929 |

*Stock of Oils and Whalebone in the United States, Jan. 1, 1863:*

| | Sperm bbls. | Whale bbls. | Bone lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-Bedford & Fairhaven.. | 12,811 | 15,419 | — |
| Westport........ | 1,400 | — | — |
| Boston........ | 387 | 300 | — |
| Nantucket........ | 60 | 750 | — |
| Edgartown........ | 950 | — | — |
| Provincetown........ | 330 | — | — |
| New-London........ | — | 1,250 | — |
| Warren........ | 100 | 1,900 | — |
| Greenport........ | — | 1,900 | — |
| New-York........ | — | 1,800 | 91,500 |
| Total........ | 16,038 | 23,019 | 91,500 |

*Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January in the last six years:*

| | Sperm, bbls. | Whale, bbls. | Bone, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863........ | 16,038 | 23,019 | 91,500 |
| 1862........ | 16,132 | 58,378 | 295,600 |
| 1861........ | 15,838 | 80,409 | 438,700 |
| 1860........ | 13,429 | 96,480 | 380,600 |
| 1859........ | 17,176 | 82,376 | 400,000 |
| 1858........ | 39,307 | 91,193 | 235,500 |

*Average prices of Oil and Bone:*

| | Sperm. | Whale. | Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average for 1862.. | 142½c. | 59½c. | |
| Average for 1861.. | 131½c. | 44¼c. | 66c. |
| Average for 1860.. | 141½c. | 49¾c. | 80 1-5c. |
| Average for 1859.. | 136¼c. | 48¾c. | |
| Average for 1858.. | 121c. | 54c. | 92¼c. |
| Average for 1857.. | 128⅛c. | 73¼c. | 96¾c. |
| Average for 1856.. | 162c. | 79¾c. | 58c. |
| Average for 1855.. | 177 2-10c. | 71 3-10c. | 45¼c. |
| Average for 1854.. | 148⅛c. | 58⅛c. | 39 1-5c. |
| Average for 1853.. | 124⅛c. | 58⅛c. | 34¾c. |
| Average for 1852.. | 123⅛c. | 68 1-6c. | 50¾c. |
| Average for 1851.. | 127¼c. | 45 5-16c. | 34¼c. |
| Average for 1850.. | 120 7-10c. | 49 1-10c. | 34 4-10c |
| Average for 1849.. | 108 9.10c. | 39 9-10c. | 31 8-10c |
| Average for 1848.. | 100½c. | 36c. | 36¾c. |
| Average for 1847.. | 87½c. | 33¾c. | 34c. |
| Average for 1846.. | 88c. | 32¾c. | 35⅛c. |
| Average for 1845.. | 90½c. | 36½c. | 40c. |
| Average for 1844.. | 63c. | 34½c. | 35¾c. |
| Average for 1843.. | 73c. | 33¼c. | 23c. |
| Average for 1842.. | 94c. | 31¾c. | 19c. |
| Average for 1841.. | 100c. | 30½c. | 19c. |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 11,635 bbls. Flour, 32 bbls. and 1,045 bags Corn Meal, 313 bushels Wheat, 1,450 bushels Corn, 905 bushels Rye, 412 bushels Barley, 37,060 bushels Oats, 2,540 bushels Malt, 5,045 pkgs. Provisions, and 587 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales,46 bbls. at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 100 bags Maracaibo at 31¼c., and 70 bags Rio at 30c.@30¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced to 70½c.@71½c., chiefly 70½c.@71c., for Middlings ℔ lb., with sales reported of 2,000 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been made of 5,000 boxes Canton, No. 1, on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,150 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 30@$6 55; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 25@$6 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State........ | $6 30 | @$6 55 |
| Extra State........ | 6 70 | @ 7 00 |
| Superfine Western........ | 6 25 | @ 6 55 |
| Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 75 | @ 8 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 7 20 | @ 7 35 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands........ | 7 35 | @ 8 50 |
| Extra Genesee........ | 7 05 | @ 8 50 |
| Interior to Choice Extra Missouri. | 7 00 | @ 9 75 |

Southern Flour is doing better; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $7@$7 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 70@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 1,100 bbls. Extra, at $6 80@$8 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 60@$3 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been more active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 85@$3 90, and Bunch do., at $3 65@$3 70 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled, to-day, opening actively at advancing prices, but closing tamely. Sales, since our last, of 204,000 bushels, including choice White Missouri at $1 80; White Western at $1 63@$1 72; Amber Western at $1 55@$1 58, the latter rate for a very choice lot; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 50@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 46@$1 48½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 39@$1 45; Chicago Spring at $1 29@$1 39 ℔ bushel. Corn is in more request, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 76,500 bushels, at 83c.@85c., closing at about 84c. for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Eastern do.; 68c.@79c. for unsound, 85c. for Yellow Western, and $1 for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 72c.@74c.; State at 73½c.@74½c., and Jersey at 68c.@71c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Sales 3,900 bushels. Of Barley Malt, small lots changed hands at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good request, at 90c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Manila is now up to 10½c. ℔ lb., and is in moderate request.

METALS—Have been generally in good demand to-day, at buoyant prices.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Linseed at $1 28@$1 30, as also for Petroleum, at 44c.@46c. for Refined, and 22c.@23c. for Crude ℔ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon finds ready buyers, at 7¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 3,300 boxes. Lard is steadily advancing; sales 5,800 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at previous prices; sales, since our last, 430 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $23@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 10c.@13c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in brisk request again to-day, at buoyant prices, with further large sales reported, but without reliable particulars. Cassia, 45c.; Pepper, 24½c.@25c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand, and held with more firmness. Sales since our last, 2,700 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10c.@11½c., Cuba 10c.@10¾c., and Porto Rico at 10c.@10¾c.; 3,700 bags Pernambuco at 10c.@10½c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. The annual statement of the Sugar trade for 1862, prepared by the editors of the *Price Current*, make the receipts into the country of foreign unrefined Sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, 247,015 tons, and the consumption of this description, 241,411 tons, against receipts in 1861 of 242,908 tons, and consumption 241,420 tons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic cane Sugar in 1862, was 432,411 tons, against total consumption in 1861 of 363,819 tons, being an increase of nearly 18⅞ ℔ cent.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 182 hhds. Kentucky at 14½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at 42½c.@43c., chiefly at 43c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. flour, at 2s. per bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 7d. ℔ bushel; 1,750 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@22s. 6d. and 30s.@32s. 6d., by American and foreign vessels, respectively; and 1,000 bags Clover Seed, at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and some heavy goods, at 30s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Five ships from Chincha Islands to direct ports in the United Kingdom, Guano, £3 10s., or if to Cork or Falmouth, for orders, £3 10s.; a British bark, 515 tons, to Liverpool, 28,000 Wheat, 9d.; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,400; one, 138 tons, to Santa Martha, Savanilla and Cartagena and back, $2,400; a ship, 950 tons, to Vera Cruz, about $9,000; a British schooner, 139 tons, to Guadaloupe, $1,325; a British brig, 171 tons, to Jamaica and back from St. Jago, Cuba, to New-York, $1,650; one, 161 tons, to Jamaica and back from Cuba, $1,550; a brig, 320 tons, to Demerara, $2,500; a British brig, 196 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 55c.; a brig, 29? tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 42½c., and Molasses $3; a bark, 415 tons, to Callao, a Bremen bark 692 tons, to Liverpool, a ship, 1,000 tons, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, coal; ship *Linda*, 1,077 tons, hence to same port, and a brig, 339 tons, to Marseilles, on private terms.

### Movements of European Steamers

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia........ | Dec. 31.. | Southampton.. | New-York. |
| China........ | Jan. 3.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| Kangaroo........ | Jan. 7.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| Hibernian........ | Jan. 8.. | Liverpool........ | Portland. |
| Arabia........ | Jan. 10.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| Borussia........ | Jan. 14.. | Southampton.. | New-York. |
| Edinburgh........ | Jan. 14.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| Australasian........ | Jan. 17.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| City of Manchester | Jan. 21.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| Hansa........ | Jan. 21.. | Southampton.. | New-York. |
| Europa........ | Jan. 24.. | Liverpool........ | Boston. |
| Saxonia........ | Jan. 28.. | Southampton.. | New-York. |
| Asia........ | Jan. 31.. | Liverpool........ | New-York. |
| Bavaria........ | Feb. 11.. | Southampton.. | New-York. |
| Hammonia........ | Feb. 25.. | Southampton.. | New-York. |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Washington.. | Jan. 17.. | New-York.... | Liverpool. |
| New-York........ | Jan. 17.. | New-York.... | Southampton |
| Jura........ | Jan. 17.. | Portland........ | Liverpool. |
| Africa........ | Jan. 21.. | Boston........ | Liverpool. |
| Teutonia........ | Jan. 24.. | New-York.... | Southampton |
| City of Baltimore.. | Jan. 24.. | New-York.... | Liverpool. |
| China........ | Jan. 28.. | New-York.... | Liverpool. |
| Kangaroo........ | Jan. 31.. | New-York.... | Liverpool. |
| Arabia........ | Feb. 4.. | Boston........ | Liverpool. |
| Saxonia........ | Feb. 8.. | New-York.... | Southampton |
| Australasian........ | Feb. 11.. | New-York.... | Liverpool. |
| Borussia........ | Feb. 21.. | New-York.... | Southampton |

### Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans..Steamer Marion........Jan. 17.
For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford........Jan. 20.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.


## PERSONAL.

TO G. D. H.—YOU COULD NOT REMAIN ABsent, did you know your mother's distress. Return home at once, if you have any regard for her comfort and health. Come back to your situation, as if nothing had occurred. W. W.

A. P.—ON FRIDAY EVENING EARLY. Z. M.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE standing in society wishes to become acquainted with a young lady of culture, with a view to matrimony; she must possess an amiable disposition, and be one calculated to render a home desirable and happy. All communications will be treated respectfully and confidentially. Address M. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

UNITED STATES LAW OFFICES—TO prevent imposition and fraud upon soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, and to procure without delay, and at nominal charges, all Government dues. Persons defrauded will apply at these offices for redress. RICHARD BRODHEAD WESTBROOK, Attorney and Counselor, No. 68 Liberty-st.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST CHARLES BOOKHAM, deceased, may present the same on or before 22d inst., to the subscriber, No. 110 Broadway. J. H. VAN DERZEE.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

A WIDOW LADY, AT PRESENT EMBARRASSED, wishes to meet with a benevolent gentleman who would loan her $50, with good security. Address, for three days, S. S. M., Station G.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1863.


**Amusements this Evening.**

WINTER GARDEN — THE CHIMNEY CORNER — THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

CLINTON HALL—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

DODWORTH'S ACADEMY—GRAND CONCERT.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LAUGHING GAS.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 682 Broadway)—PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The only information we have from the army of the Potomac is that the rebels were yesterday zealously at work strengthening and extending their defences.

We have an intimation from Memphis that the Mississippi Expedition, under McCLERNAND and PORTER, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., and that the capture of that place has probably already been effected.

It is said that the rebels have completed a formidable ram at Little Rock, Arkansas, which may take advantage of the present high water in the river to make a dash upon our vessels.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Cairo that Gen. SHERMAN is charged with having detained the steamers coming up from Vicksburgh in order to conceal his misfortune; to have opened and read letters of correspondents there, and to have suppressed some of them. He also threatened to put correspondents in front and set them carrying powder.

Gen. HINDMAN is reported to have been arrested by the Confederate authorities for again risking an engagement near Van Buren, when he was ordered to hurry on to Vicksburgh.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Gen. GRANT'S army has been marched to Memphis, where it will embark and take part in the operations for the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Nineteen rebel officers, including one Major, five Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived in Nashville on Tuesday, Jan. 6. Six hundred captured soldiers were also brought in at the same time.

A dispatch from Washington to an evening paper states that the papers recently captured by our blockading fleet comprise some very important dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS and his Secretary of State to MASON, SLIDELL and others in Europe. They give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They also furnish the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the Free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These dispatches arrived at Washington on Tuesday. They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. The Government is strongly urged to make public these captured dispatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of.

We have received a batch of Southern papers of all descriptions and dates; from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* and *Chronicle* to the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, and the Richmond *Dispatch*, *Enquirer*, *Whig*, and Petersburgh *Express*, as late as Jan. 10. Maj.-Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH has made a report of his unsuccessful efforts to check Gen. FOSTER'S recent advance to Goldsboro. He regrets that the "grand army of invasion did not remain long enough in the interior for us to get at them," and acknowledges a loss of the forces under his command of 71 killed, 268 wounded and 400 missing. JEFF. DAVIS made a brief speech at Raleigh, N. C., on Jan. 8, as he was returning from his Southwestern tour, and he was followed by W. L. YANCEY, who expressed the opinion that "this was no time to change servants," from which it would appear that the time must be drawing near when a Confederate States Senator is to be elected from Alabama. The female refugees from the North reached Petersburgh on Jan. 9, amid great rejoicings on the part of their friends who had assembled at the dépôt to greet them. The Richmond papers have much to say about the enforcement of the conscription act. No one, of the legal age, can venture outside his own door "without being surrounded by fearful bayonets," as the *Whig* expresses it. Hon. GEO. E. BADGER sustained a paralytic stroke at Raleigh on Jan. 4. He was in a critical condition at last advices, although he seemed to be improving.

A correspondent writing from New-Orleans, under date of Jan. 3, states that a special order had just been issued directing three of the gunboats to proceed up the river as far as Baton Rouge, in anticipation of a forward movement at an early day. Several regiments, which were to encamp at Carrollton, had also been ordered to the same point. Maj.-Gen. AUGUR will command the grand division in the advance upon Port Hudson, and the brigades will be commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, and Acting Brig.-Gen. DUDLEY, formerly Colonel of the Thirtieth Massachusetts.

The Washington *Republican* reaffirms its statements regarding the extraordinary efforts making in England to equip blockade runners, and alleges that the Navy Department not only verifies the story which it recently published, but asserts that the number of vessels already purchased there is above forty. As soon as the names of these vessels are received they are dispatched to the proper authorities on the sea.

Col. JAMES W. WALL was yesterday elected United States Senator by the New-Jersey Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS, as United States Senator from Maryland, in place of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, was presented, and he appeared and took the oath of office. The House bill, granting aid to Missouri in emancipating her slaves, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment. The bill to consolidate regiments in the field was reported back from the Military Committee; also a bill relative to employes in the Quartermaster-General's office; also a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to make inquiry relative to the transportation of disloyal persons, male and female, in vessels under the control of the War Department. The joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians, was made a special order for Wednesday, the 21st inst. The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was then debated until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed. It authorizes the issue of a hundred millions in Treasury notes. A resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring SIMON STEVENS before the bar of the House for contempt in refusing to answer a question when before the Committee on Government Contracts, as a witness. A bill to provide for a military and postal road between Washington and New-York, was introduced, and referred to the Special Committee on the subject. The House considered the resolutions introduced by Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, declaring the rebellion without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion, &c. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM addressed the House at length, urging that the war ought not to continue, and that the reunion is possible and inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of public men and the people. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron—the Cavalier and the Roundhead. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, replying, characterized his colleague's speech as another apology for rebellion. He did not believe that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was authorized by his master JEFF. DAVIS, to say that the Union would be restored if we disbanded our army. Mr. WRIGHT pointed to Southern declarations to show that the rebel mind was fixed against reunion. He would not have peace on dishonorable terms, but would fight for an undivided country and the life of an empire. He declared that neither the rebels of the South, or their aiders and abettors in the North, were his brethren. some of his patriotic remarks were applauded. At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, no public business of importance was done. An Executive session was held, which only lasted a few minutes.

In the Assembly, the seventy-fourth ballot for Speaker was reached, without an election. An attempt was made by the Democrats to entangle the candidates in a debate, but it failed.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *China* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., with advices from Europe two days later. There is nothing new relative to the American question, if we except a report that the rebel Government had appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan. The London *Times* favors the idea of receiving emancipated slaves in the West Indies. The French Emperor, at his reception on the 1st inst., made no allusion to American affairs. There was very little change to note in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained about the same as before reported. The latest quotation for Consols was 92¾@92¾.

The funeral obsequies of Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER attracted an immense concourse of people to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The commemorative sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, and was an eloquent tribute to the life and virtues of the deceased. Many of the prominent clergymen of this City, Brooklyn, and several other places, were in attendance. The remains will be taken to New-Haven to day, for interment in the burial grounds attached to Yale College.

Last evening the members of the Board of Education held their first meeting during the present year. After some business of a routine character had been transacted, the officers for the current year were elected. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Seventeenth Ward, moved that the proceedings of the Board should be published in the *Daily Transcript* and New-York *Leader*, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Second Lieut. JACOB HOFFMAN, First New-Jersey Cavalry, according to the Newark *Advertiser*, has been dismissed the service by order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, for having, on the 2d of December, while in command of a cavalry picket, by his negligence, permitted his party to be on that day surprised by the enemy, himself and a number of his men to be captured, with a loss of horses, arms and accoutrements. The Commanding General, in the order of dismissal, says he cannot permit the welfare of the army to be put in peril by the negligent and faithless performance of duty by those who are placed as guards and sentinels to warn it of the approach of danger.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has sent to the Legislature a long message touching the condition of the Reserve corps from that State. It sets forth clearly the nature of the organization, its present condition, the difficulties concerning promotions under existing laws, the correspondence in reference thereto, and the necessity for adopting some measures, under legislative sanction, for correcting the existing difficulties. It also exhibits the efforts made by the Governor to have the division sent to Pennsylvania for a brief period, to recruit its shattered ranks and correct the defects of organization.

The water in the Morris Canal on the levels in Newark, has been drawn off for the Winter. Owing to the mild weather, the river remains open, and navigation is continued without interruption.

A few days since a party of boys who were playing ball near Millstone, N. J., discovered under a barn a parcel wrapped in a handkerchief marked with the name of JAMES ROWAND, who was murdered at Princeton some weeks since. The bundle contained, among other articles, the key of Mr. ROWAND'S safe. This will be a strong point in the case against LEWIS, now in the Mercer Jail, charged with the murder.

Five thousand dollars' worth of dilapidated city shinplasters have been already destroyed by the Mayor and Chamberlain of Albany.

In noticing the story that the firm of WINANS BROTHERS had been underbid by a French firm, and thus lost the job of keeping in repair the great Russian railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Russian Government offered the American firm a large sum above that to be paid to the French contractors, if they would continue to operate the road, but it was refused, the Messrs. WINANS considering that their bid was as low as the magnitude of the work would justify. Eight Baltimoreans left with the other Americans, and several have arrived home, but the majority of them stopped in England, and are employed by the Messrs. WINANS in the construction of a large iron vessel, after the plan of the "cigar steamer" built in this city.

A letter from one of the crew of the United States bark *J. L. Davis*, dated off Apalachicola late in December, states that there had been fourteen cases of yellow fever on board the vessel, five of which had proved fatal. It was expected that the bark would go to St. JOSEPH'S, and reach the North in the latter part of February.

Messrs. GROVER & GARDNER, Commission Merchants of Baltimore, have recently suffered the loss of $45,900 through the dishonesty of a clerk, JOHN TYROE, who collected that amount of the Government in Wasington, sold the draft, which was payable about Jan. 1, to a banking-house in that city, and then left for New-Brunswick, N. J., where his wife and child were living. He remained at that place but one day, and then came to this City, where he bought gold with his greenbacks, and at once left for Canada. It is supposed that he has made good his escape to Europe by this route. Other delinquencies have been discovered, which will run up losses sustained, by various parties through his agency, to $70,000.

There was a further rise in gold coin yesterday, to 147¼ per cent. The Stock market was active, but prices, on the average, were no higher than on yesterday.

Breadstuffs opened briskly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily. Cotton was in lively demand, as were also Spices, Whisky, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Manila Hemp, and the principal kinds of hog products at firmer prices. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool and Petroleum were in fair request. Less extensive freight engagements were reported.

## Howls of Secessionism Against New-England.

Hon. S. S. Cox, Congressman from Ohio, on Tuesday evening, before the Democratic Association, sounded, to the best of his small capacity, a regular war-whoop against New-England. In itself the demonstration was too senseless to deserve notice—a piece of sound and fury, signifying nothing. But it is a notable fact that the late utterances of many of the Democratic leaders, both on the platform and through the Press, have been pitched on precisely the same key, and that much of even Gov. SEYMOUR'S message was in a similar strain, though of course subdued in tone. The rebel spokesmen too, of late, have opened anew against New-England. We do not say there is any concerted plan between the rebel and the Democratic leaders, but it is plain that there are chords in the breasts of both which vibrate very much alike. For a certain range, at least, they are in complete sympathy.

From the outset, the rebel leaders have sought to make a friend of the Northwest, and attach it to their cause. The motive is plain enough. The defection of the Northwest from the old Union would give the Southern Confederacy a vastly better chance of establishing its independence. It would also, after that independence were established, secure the Confederacy from the dangers that must attend the ever-increasing superiority of the undivided North in population and power. It would, moreover, greatly facilitate some amicable arrangement respecting the command of the Mississippi and its tributaries—the most difficult and dangerous of questions. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his celebrated corner-stone speech, giving in his adhesion to the Confederacy, declared that "it is not beyond the range of possibility, and even *probability*, that *all* the great States of the Northwest shall gravitate that way." But even if that expectation were not realized, and those States did not in the end actually join the Confederacy, their separation from the East could not but inure greatly to its benefit. Thus far their endeavor to accomplish this has failed miserably. It would be hard to find in all history a more ridiculous contrast between the sounding terms of a popular appeal and the result, than was presented in BRAGG'S "Proclamation to the Northwest" last September, as he marched up to the Ohio, and its actual reception. But the end is too important to be given up. JEFF. DAVIS is still strong in the faith, as he proclaimed before the Mississippi Legislature, three weeks ago, that "from the Northwest will come the first gleams of peace." Every art and device to alienate the West from the East will be exhausted. The favorite idea now is to try the effect of a combined howl against New-England. The rebel leaders and their sympathizers take their cue in this matter, as they have in every other, from the Nullification chapter of 1830; and have fallen back upon the same means then used, which Mr. WEBSTER, in his memorable reply to HAYNE, termed the "new crusade against New-England." This would not be worth minding, were it confined to Southern traitors. But when party leaders at the North, who still claim to be loyal, join in it, it has a significance which must be heeded.

The main complaints are two—that New-England has an undue share of political power in the Federal Senate, and that it is the hotbed of radicalism and intolerance.

Now, first, it is not true that the six New-England States have been especially favored in Senatorial representation. True, they are small in territorial area, but they average a much larger population than the eleven Confederate States. By the census of 1860, the combined white population of the former was 3,110,692, averaging 518,448 to each State; while the combined white population of the latter, including Virginia undivided, was 4,449,463, averaging only 404,496 to each State. Yet the former had twelve Senators at Washington, the latter twenty-two. Rhode Island, the smallest of the New-England States, in population, showed more than twice the white population of Florida; Vermont, the next smallest, 23,000 more than South Carolina; and Massachusetts, the largest, showed 164,000 more than Virginia, the largest Southern State, and 88,000 more than Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas combined. In the face of such figures, the pretence by Southern men, and Southern sympathizers, that New-England has an undue advantage in the Senate, is the extreme of impudence. New-England actually sustains as much disadvantage, relatively to the Southern States, from the State equality representation in the Senate, as from the three-fifths slave representation in the House and Electoral College.

The other charge—that New-England is peculiarly radical and intolerant—can have no meaning except as referring to Slavery. Irrespective of that, it can easily be shown that no part of the country is more conservative or more liberal. Its State Constitutions have been changed less from the old models than any others in the North—and to this day remain free from the most radical of all innovations, a popularly-elected judiciary. The legislation of its various States, touching finance, corporations, the relations of creditor and debtor, the domestic relations, popular education, and all the great civil and social concerns, has been, to say the least, as cautious and as soundly based, in the main, as the legislation of any States of the Union. Repudiation was never even so much as whispered in New-England. Fillibusterism never got there a moment's serious hearing. "Young America," the base-born offspring of the degenerate days of the Republic, received its breath and lived its life elsewhere. In its relation to the Western States, New-England has always manifested the most enlarged and liberal spirit; both in legislation, by supporting their internal improvement measures and their pre-emption and homestead bills, and in private appropriations and contributions for their academies, colleges and churches. To the Federal Government, no part of the country has exhibited greater loyalty. In fact it has gone into history that none answered the first call of the President with such promptness, and none has more completely come up to the mark in every subsequent requisition. Nowhere has there been less faction; nowhere a purer and more whole-souled devotion.

As regards Slavery, New-England, undoubtedly, has been less tolerant toward the institution than any other part of the country. She has discussed its character and tendencies with an earnestness nowhere else displayed. If Slavery has suffered from this, it speaks but very poorly for Slavery; for it is only the false and the evil that discussion can damage. But even if New England had erred in this respect, the present would be the last time in the world to denounce her for it, when the Republic is engaged in putting down the most hideous and wicked rebellion the earth ever saw, which this same Slavery has engendered. The worst that New-England ever said against the institution does not come up to the enormity of the crime it has actually committed. When Slavery succeeds in purging itself from all responsibility for this rebellion, then, and not until then, may New-England be held to answer for her hate.

But let the rebels and the factionists howl on. Nothing will come of it. They may as well bay the moon.

## Attacks on the Public Credit.

There is no man, who has a particle of public spirit or of patriotic feeling, who does not, in a crisis of such magnitude as that in which we now find ourselves, experience a good deal of pain in calling down public reprobation even upon those faults and follies of the Government of which it has been undeniably guilty. No Government, and, above all, no popular Government, has ever carried on a contest such as this, without committing every day a thousand blunders; and as popular Government derives all its strength from the popular support, he who excites or endeavors to excite one jot more popular distrust of it, or popular reprobation of its acts, than is plainly necessary to correct its errors, or increase its vigilance, affords just as effectual aid to the enemy as though he got up a panic in the ranks on the day of battle.

There is just the same difference between the candid criticism of men who wish well to the National cause, and the malignant exaggeration of all evils and of all mistakes, which is now the staple of democratic comment on the war, that there is between conservative surgery and experimental dissection of the living subject. Among the volunteer doctors who hurried to the field of battle at Antietam, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, there were large numbers who, having cut off as many legs and arms as possible, refused to dress any wounds, and left immediately for home. To use the words of one of the medical directors, their only motive in visiting the scene of slaughter was "a morbid lust for amputation." And the spirit of these worthies was precisely that which now animates a large number of our Democratic writers and lecturers. They descant on the sufferings of the nation, gloat over each spasm, stick their knives and probes into each wound, rub their hands in glee, as the symptoms seem to aggravate, and brag of their skill in predicting the precise moment of dissolution, with all the exultation and ribaldry of a party of medical students investigating the seat of vitality in a dog or a rabbit.

Our cotemporary, the *World*, plays a prominent part in these attempts to shake public confidence, not only in the manner of conducting the war, for this were a small matter, but in its justice and expediency. It is impossible to deny that it finds abundant material in the events of the last two years for a good deal of detraction and abuse of the Administration. This too, is of no great consequence, because if the triumph we should win were worth the paper and ink spent in winning it, it would be easy to show that no Government has ever carried on a war such as ours without furnishing abundant ammunition for the light artillery of such opposition journals as it is, and such opposition orators as VALLANDIGHAM and COX, and FERNANDO WOOD. But when national finances are in a position of such difficulty and peril as ours at this moment, and when the slightest panic on the part of the public would be sufficient to change a position of extreme peril into one of utter ruin, we have a right to protest against attempts such as that made by the *World* yesterday to aggravate the difficulties of the situation by comments which not only display great malignity but great ignorance of the subject. It abuses Mr. SPAULDING for his "bad political economy," and then gives us the following precious specimen of its own:

"If Mr. SPAULDING had perceived the full significance of this comparison to the enormous public debt of Great Britain—a debt which has so long been the financial wonder of the world—he would have added that, in the pressure of the burden, our debt would be not half equal, but fully equal to that of England, inasmuch as the interest on ours is at twice as high a rate."

We did suppose that everybody, not omitting that accomplished person, "every schoolboy," who had ever heard of political economy, knew that taxes can only be, and always are, paid out of income; and that all income is derived from two sources, wages of labor, or interest on capital. Now, both the wages of labor and interest on capital are in this country double what they are in England. Where the laborer there gets fifty cents a day, he gets a dollar here; where the capitalist there realizes three or four per cent., he realizes seven or eight here. So that this country, paying six or seven per cent. on its National debt, stands burdened, as far as interest is concerned, in precisely the same proportion as Great Britain, and Mr. SPAULDING'S comparison is perfectly accurate.

The *World* then shows that our prospective debt of $2,000,000,000, if divided amongst the heads of families of five persons, would amount to $410 for each; and then follows the following model piece of claptrap and sophistry:

"If every such head of a small family were notified to-morrow that he must give to the Government within that period the sum of $410, there would be sad faces at the frugal family dinner. To furnish such a sum would be felt to be entirely impossible. If it fell only on one such family in ten, or one such family in five, by dint of scraping together and borrowing, the requisition might be met. But when every frugal family in the land is under an equal necessity of borrowing, selling superfluous articles, or appealing to the levity of creditors, a man cannot depend on his neighbors to help him through, as he would in an emergency which fell on him alone. It may be said that the Government does not ask him to *pay* that much, only to lend it; but it really amounts to the same thing."

Now let us apply this eminent financial theory to the case of Great Britain. Her population is 30,000,000, and her national debt is £800,000,000, so that each person owes about £26 of it; but as it is only heads of families who can be made pay, and as the average family is five persons, it follows that each head of a family owes £130, or about $650. This is a pretty large sum for every British father to be burdened with, and if the *World* be right, owing it is just the same thing as having to pay it. But, we should like to know how many "faces at frugal British family dinners" have been made "sad" by the national debt during the last fifty years? How many Englishmen are there stupid enough to imagine that when Government raises a loan it is just the same thing as calling on every man in the country for instant payment of his share of the public debt? Does not, in fine, the fact that British credit stands higher than any in the world, and that the British Government can at this moment procure larger loans than any other, on more favorable terms, prove conclusively that the largest public debt does not embarrass an enterprising, growing and industrious people, as long as they are loyal to their engagements, and stand by their Government unitedly in times of great peril and difficulty? The only security for any national debt is in the spirit and self-cohesion of the people; and those who seek to impair them at such a crisis as this, by fallacies, misstatements and false prophecies, are simply instigators of repudiation, and thus worse enemies of the country than either DAVIS or LEE.

## The Paper Duty.

The paper-makers are encouraged by the vote in Congress laying on the table Mr. COLFAX'S motion to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the petitions to reduce the duty on imported paper. They foresee in this a prolongation of the monopoly they have established, and are drawing still tighter the bonds of the combination by which they hold it. The price of paper is likely to go up again. For the last few weeks it has been stationary, with a downward tendency.

What valid reason Mr. MORRILL and his associates in Congress can give for retaining the present enormous rates of duty on paper, we cannot imagine. It yields no revenue, for it is absolutely prohibitory. With exchange at 50 and the duty at 35 per cent., it is impossible to import paper even to compete with the enormous price fixed by the paper-makers' combination. Reduce the duty to 10 or 15 per cent., and the Government could derive a revenue from it. Mr. MORRILL prefers, apparently, to forego revenue from imposts, and saddle publishers with these ruinous prices, and then tax them in every possible way to make up the deficiency. This may be statesmanship, but it looks a good deal more like stupidity.

The paper-makers demand *protection*. Their business will be ruined, they say, if foreign paper is admitted at lower rates. If it is necessary that they should be protected at the expense of everybody else, and even at the expense of Government itself, their claim may be valid. Hitherto the principle asserted has been that the tariff was intended for *revenue*, and that it ought *incidentally* to protect home industry, for the benefit, not of the manufacturers alone but of the whole community. But now revenue is to be sacrificed, not a dollar of duty is to be collected, publishers of all classes are to be impoverished, and everybody who reads anything is to be taxed enormously for the privilege, in order that the makers of paper may be "protected."

The pretence that they require any such extravagant protection we believe to be utterly groundless. Why should they? Rags are admitted free of duty, and their price has not risen to any great extent abroad. Their advance here was mainly the consequence, not the cause, of the forced advance in the price of paper. An immense quantity of raw material has been brought into use within the last few months, and this is still going on; and very heavy cargoes are on their way from abroad. The paper-makers, through their combination, will keep prices at the highest possible point—which will be a trifle above the price at which it can be imported. Paper such as we are compelled to pay 18 and 20 cents a pound for here, can be bought in Belgium and even London for 9 or 10. Why should it be produced so much more cheaply there than here, when rags can be imported free of duty?

What is wanted is such a reduction of the duty on foreign paper as will *subject our paper-makers to a competition fair in itself, and which they cannot control by combinations among themselves.* A duty of 10 or 15 per cent. will give them all the protection they actually need or can reasonably ask,—while it will yield a revenue to the Government and break up a combination which weighs most oppressively not only on the whole publishing interest, but also on the whole reading community. There is in this nothing unreasonable,—nothing which is not for the interest of the Government and the country,—nothing which Congress should hesitate for a moment to grant. As a matter of course the paper-makers will struggle against it, and we learn, on good authority, that they have raised a large sum of money to be used in defeating it. We can only appeal to the good sense of Congress, on the basis of the public good.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF AUTHORS.—We publish this morning the points of Judge SHIPMAN'S opinion in the case of BOUCICAULT vs. FOX, involving important questions of copyright. The controversy, as will be recollected, arose out of the copyright of the play called "The Octoroon," and the questions are of great importance to all literary men, but especially to dramatic authors.

The defendants denied BOURCICAULT'S right to a copyright, on several grounds, but we need call attention to only two of them. They claimed that the play was founded on MAYNE REID'S novel of "*The Quadroon*," and therefore could not be copyrighted. This claim the Judge, after a careful comparison of the two productions, rejects. Starting with the idea that a work may be original in the eye of the law, which is not such in the eye of a critic, he discusses what is that legal originality to which the statute gives protection,—a question of much interest to literary men. In these later days, the stock of incidents and plots has been so far used up, that it becomes a question of importance how far authors are justified, and how far their labor can be protected, in making, use of that old material.

Another ground of defence claimed by the defendant was, that the play had been performed in public several times with the consent of the author, before he secured his copyright, and had by this means been abandoned to the public. The Judge overrules this ground also. He holds that the object of the statute was to protect the rights of dramatic authors after their pieces had been printed and published; that while in manuscript they are protected by common law; and that the representation of a play gives no right to others to perform it without the consent of the author. The principle involved in this decision is one which includes all lectures and readings, &c., and gives them protection against the unauthorized use of them by others than their authors.

We are glad to see questions of this sort settled in favor of literary rights. An item in a Parisian letter in one of our cotemporaries, shows how far we are behind the French law in protecting them. Referring to a representation at the opera, mention is made of the fact that the son of the composer gave his profits of inherited author's rights as a subscription to the poor. It is hard enough here for authors themselves to have rights on the representation of their pieces, saying nothing about inherited rights years after the piece was written. We make progress, however, in the right direction.

UNION AND REBEL DESERTERS.—In Gen. WOOL'S "Order No. 3," relating to deserters, which we published yesterday, an earnest appeal is made to patriotic citizens "that they will use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and hand over to the nearest authorities all soldiers who are deserters from their regiments or corps." We understand that this order produced quite a flutter among some of our military visitors yesterday. Some of them fell suddenly sick; others doffed their soldier clothes and reappeared in citizens' costume; some tried to change their countenances by shaving off whiskers, moustache, imperial or goatee; some discovered all at once that their furloughs had expired, and hied away to join their regiments; others reported at headquarters, in hope of clemency; and some, doubtless, burrowed into deeper cellars or crawled into obscurer garrets, to conceal themselves.

Whatever difficulties these cowardly and dishonest fellows may throw in the way, we trust the order will be promptly and sternly enforced. This City is the grand rendezvous for deserters. They have here greater chances of concealment than anywhere else, and by moving from one part of the City to another, may for a long time elude pursuit. They have had pretty much all their own way up to this time. Henceforth let them be subjected to the penalties of military law.

They have been very rigid about this matter of desertion in the rebel army. The different regiments publish in the local papers the names of deserters, and rewards are offered for their being caught. In some cases they are shot, and in others the most severe and disgraceful punishments are inflicted. In the local news published in a batch of papers from various rebel States which we received yesterday, both of these points are frequently illustrated. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th inst. states that ninety-three deserters were that day removed to their regiments from the Richmond prisons, where they had been confined for two months, and that their discipline would be completed in camp by an application of the usual punishments of "bucking," barrel-jackets, stripes, &c. And, with reference to detecting deserters, we select a single case from a large number advertised in the Savannah *Republican* of the 8th:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION GEORGIA SHARPSHOOTERS, CAMP ANDERSON, Dec. 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71: A reward of $25 will be paid for the delivery at this camp, or $15 for the delivery in any jail in the State of Georgia, of each of the following named men, deserters from this battalion.

W. E. PAXTER, 16 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in Mobile, Ala. Enlisted 27th July, 1862, by Major DUNWODDY, at the Camp of Instruction, Calhoun County, Ga. [Here follow other names.]

By order of Major R. H. ANDERSON.

R. WAYNE, First-Lieutenant,
First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters.

If some such mode of detecting deserters were adopted by our military authorities, and just punishment inexorably inflicted on them

when caught, the discipline of our army would be more creditable and its reverses fewer. As it is, many regiments are greatly demoralized by this cause, and the strength of our army is depleted by thousands of men.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH.—The fears of those who imagined that the Emperor of the French, at his diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, would announce or hint his purpose of making war on this Government in favor of the rebels, as on a similar occasion, four years ago, he foreshadowed his war with Austria, may now be allayed. The Emperor received the diplomatic body on New Year's day as usual; he listened to a complimentary speech of half a dozen lines from their mouth-piece, the Papal Nuncio; and he replied in a speech of equal brevity, in which his only general remark was an expression of his "desire to live with all the Powers in relations of friendship, so necessary to the security of the present and of the future." We are obliged to his Majesty for the opiate he thus enables us to administer to those in this country who are gifted with weak nerves.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

### General Wool in Command and at Work.

### His Determination to Carry Out the Orders of the Government to the Letter---The Theatres to be Cleared of Lazy Officers and the City and Country of Deserters.

### A Thorough-Going Provost-Marshal to be Appointed ---The Harbors of New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, Portland, &c., &c., to be Put in a State of Defence from Invasion.

The venerable and gallant Gen. WOOL, since his arrival in New-York, now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel for the present, has lost no time in concentrating his orders into a business plan, and is now engaged at the work for which the Government has selected him. The brave old officer is in the best of health and spirits, and by his suavity of manner will make himself a favorite, not only in this City and State, but also in the New-England States.

From the time he arrived at the St. Nicholas on the evening before, he was, up to 1 o'clock yesterday, visited by many staff and other officers.

The duties of his office are very arduous, and embrace a wide field. He has determined to carry them out to the full satisfaction of the Government, and also for the benefit of the public at large. The Government has invested him with powers of no ordinary latitude, which will not be in any way diminished until the many crying evils which at present affect the army and the country are redressed, and until a more healthy order of things is brought about. Since the commencement of the present rebellion, there never was a time, as Major-Gen. WOOL very justly has remarked, "When more energy and promptitude of action were required;" and instead of permitting officers to loll away their time in theatres and hotels, the field of battle and the field of duty is where they should be. The orders, he states, will be carried out very stringently and effectively. All men on furlough and on pass, are required to report immediately, while deserters will be punished with the utmost severity, should they delay in coming forth from their skulking places. The General has determined that there shall be no means of escape, and the published orders have already created no little sensation and uneasiness.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.

The more effectually to carry out his projects and those of the Government, Gen. WOOL has determined upon the appointment of an active, intelligent officer as Provost Marshal. The words of Gen. WOOL are strong and forcible on the performance of his responsible duties, and short as has been his arrival amongst us, they are worthy of being recorded. "I hope to be enabled to perform my duty to my God, to my country, and toward my own conscience."

THE HARBORS, FORTS, ETC., OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

The different harbors and forts in his Department will be put in a perfect state of defence, while the minor places of refuge, in time of war from a foreign invading foe, will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. "No," said the valiant General, "from Fort Columbus and Governor's Island to the most inferior place of defence, I shall give them my strict attention, and they shall receive my special notice, so that if European interference takes place, we may be armed and secured against it." The forts on the sea coast are to be strongly fortified, and will at once be strengthened and put in an invulnerable state of defence.

HIS STAFF AND THEIR DUTIES.

Gen. WOOL, after a lengthened conversation on the performance of his duties, concluded by saying "I trust I have an efficient, active, patriotic and intelligent Staff of officers in my Department, whom I can depend upon under all circumstances and in every emergency; and while I shall feel it to be my duty to pull well for the Government and benefit of the country, I shall take care that they will coöperate with me, and I have no doubt whatever but they will discharge their duties faithfully."

It will thus be seen that it will not be the General's fault if the duties which come under his control are not effectually and efficiently attended to. After the organization of the local duties at headquarters, Gen. WOOL proposes an official tour through the Department at large.

### Arrival of City Fathers in Washington.

The Committee of the Common Council that left this City Tuesday evening for Fredericksburgh, to recover the body of Adjutant LATI, of the Fifty-second Regiment, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Alderman FARLEY received the following dispatch from the Chairman of the Committee:

We have had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and are promised an answer to our request (for a flag of truce,) at 4 o'clock to-day.
F. I. A. BOOLE.

Alderman FARLEY replied as follows:

We are happy to hear that you arrived safe; be careful when you go to Fredericksburgh that G. W. SMITH don't take you. It is reported here that you went after Richmond. I hope to hear from you to-morrow.
T. FARLEY.

### International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Great Britain, Jan. 14, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pentz & Goin | $48 50 |
| A Soldier in the Army of the Potomac | 5 00 |
| Edward W. Wells | 20 00 |
| Cash, through Rev. S. L. Tierney | 5 00 |
| Mary W. Allen, Jamaica Plains | 1 00 |
| W. C. Rhinelander | 250 00 |
| Lispenard Stewart | 100 00 |
| A. R. Wetmore | 100 00 |
| Total | $529 50 |

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling-slip.

## OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER

### Sermon on the Occasion by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven.

### Immense Throng of People at Plymouth Church.

### The Remains to be Interred in Yale College Grounds.

That Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, whose death was announced in the TIMES of Sunday, must have held a prominent place in the affections of the people among whom he had ministered during his many years' service as a Gospel preacher—and that he also was second to none in the esteem of the citizens of Brooklyn, was fully evinced yesterday, by the spontaneous outpouring of the people, who filled Plymouth Church on the occasion of his obsequies. Long before the time appointed for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies, large crowds had gathered in Orange street, eager to gain admission into the church, and when the doors were opened, the throng of humanity that commenced to pour in appeared to be endless. It was not long thereafter when the edifice was packed to density—every nook and corner having an occupant—and the entire assemblage presenting a *coup d'œil* seldom equaled, and never excelled. Meanwhile, numbers continued to swell the crowd outside, which had been unable to obtain admittance. The clergy had, by special invitation, assembled in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, whence they proceeded to join in the procession, which started from the residence of the deceased and arrived at the church at 2 o'clock P. M. Among the clergymen present, we noticed the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, A. D. Smith, Hatfield, Floy, Canfield, Cuyler, Cox, T. A. Mills, and Rev. Messrs. Henry Belden, S. Bliss, Foss, Baylis, Gloucester, Baldwin, Helme, and numerous others of this City and Brooklyn, besides clerical representatives of nearly all evangelical denominations from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-York State. The principal mourners were Mrs. Lyman Beecher, widow of the deceased, and his sons Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Chas. Beecher, Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and his daughters Miss Catharine E. Beecher, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Perkins, who were followed by a long train of distant relatives and intimate personal friends of the deceased. On the arrival of the *cortége* the remains were placed immediately in front of the pulpit, the near relatives taking front seats, and the ministers occupying the pews which had been reserved for them on each side of the north aisle. The coffin was of rosewood, having six silver handles for the pall-bearers, and on the lid a cross, two wreaths of evergreen, and a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

"LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.,
Born Oct. 12, 1775,
Died Jan. 11, 1863."

After a dirge on the organ by Mr. ZUNDEL, organist of the Church, the choir chanted, "*Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord*," &c., which was followed by an affecting prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS, who also read a number of scripture selections appropriate to the occasion. This was followed by singing the 497th hymn, (Plym. Col.):

"Why do we mourn departed friends
Or shake at death's alarms."

The commemorative sermon was then preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, (one of the old and intimate friends of the deceased,) as follows:

THE SERMON OF DR. LEONARD BACON.

Dr. BACON took his text from Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, 15th chapter, 57th verse:

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

It is not in sorrow that we are assembled. Why should we mourn that he who had more than measured the appointed span of human life, and had entered on the eighth year beyond his four score years; who had outlived his activity, and even his cognizance of passing events in the great world; who had outlived his own dear remembrance of those who were dearest to him above the dead and the living, save those who had, with him, watched for death through a long twilight deepening into darkness—has been at length released from the burden and from the prison. Shall we mourn that when, by reason of his strength, he had so far survived himself, that lingering strength is at last cut off, and he has gone away? Shall we mourn that the assiduity which, with filial tenderness, waited upon him, and which he recognized with responsive attention until consciousness itself had failed, has now at last been relieved? Let us rather give thanks that the mortal has put on immortality, and that it remains for us only to bury in the bosom of its kindred earth this lifeless clay. In such a death there is no extinction of hope—no interruption of activity—no anxious bereaved affection; and, more than all the rest, we know that the departed was ready. The tears we shed to-day are tears of love, of gratitude, of homage, of blessed memory, but not of grief. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ. What is this death but the soul's awakening from a long and restless sleep to its immortality? Following the ancient method of a funeral discourse, I might improve the occasion by expounding to you the doctrinal import and relation of these triumphant words of the Apostle Paul. But I feel that I shall be more likely to do good if I leave those words to make their own impression, and rehearse the life and labors of the eminent servant of Christ who has now gone forever. In so doing I shall draw chiefly on the recollections of my personal acquaintance with him, for, since invited to this duty, I have had no time to obtain new information.

The name of BEECHER, which he has made for the first time historical, was a respected name a hundred and thirty years before his birth. The house is still in good repair which was occupied by his parents a hundred years ago, near the tree under which the founders of New-Haven first congregated. When that memorable tree had fallen, a block cut from the trunk was the base and support of the anvil of DAVID BEECHER, the village blacksmith. LYMAN BEECHER was born Oct. 12, 1775, and his mother lived long enough only to bequeath her feeble infant to the care of her childless sister. The child weighed but three pounds and a half when conveyed to the home of its foster-parents. How much the world and the Church are indebted under God to the care of that childless couple! LYMAN BEECHER had the training of a New-England farmer's boy of that day—care, kindness, restraint in the house, unfailing activity out of doors, a little schooling in the Winter, plenty of hard work on the farm in the Summer, daily prayer and reading of the Bible in the family, punctual attendance at the house of God every Sabbath. It was thus that LYMAN BEECHER outlived the weakness of his infancy, and grew to sturdy and athletic manhood. What dim consciousness he had of being doomed to intellectual power, I do not know. He himself told me that what first determined him was his hatred of oxen, because their movements were so slow.

Dr. BACON then sketched in most chaste and elegant language, the life of Dr. BEECHER; the offer and acceptance of a collegiate education from his foster father, the preparatory course under the tuition of the Guilford pastor; the commencement of his collegiate course 70 years ago at Yale, under the renowned Dr. DWIGHT, the finishing of his collegiate course; the study of a course of theology and mental and moral philosophy under the special charge of Dr. DWIGHT; his commencement of ministerial life in the town of Naugatuck 64 years ago; his memorable pastorate at East Hampton, L. I.; the metropolitan conspicuousness which soon attended his labors there; the vigorous and effective sermons which he preached at East Hampton, and the good results attending the sixteen years of assiduous exertion devoted by Dr. BEECHER to that field. Dr. BACON depicted the salutary effects of Dr. BEECHER's sermon against dueling, at the time that the nation was shocked at the killing of HAMILTON by AARON BURR, and said it was that, more than anything else, that made the name of brave old ANDREW JACKSON distasteful to the American people, and hung like a millstone around the neck of HENRY CLAY. Dr. BACON spoke of Dr. BEECHER's famous sermon at Newark fifty-four years ago, when the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey was sitting. From the time of that sermon, the position of its author as the leading theologian of the New-England School, was established. The author of such a sermon began to be sought for. In 1810 he was transferred to the church at Litchfield, Conn., and the name of LYMAN BEECHER became still wider known from that conspicuous station. His active mind was interested in every possible scheme for doing good. The year of his removal was the year in which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions came into existence, partly by his influence, and the Litchfield Society, established by him, was one of the most powerful auxiliaries of the Board. He was an earnest worker in the great temperance reform. He comprehended the great deficiency in the means of educating ministers of the Gospel in our country, and the Connecticut Education Society, with which he was connected, was begun before the American Education Society. He lived to be among the oldest survivors of the Convention of Delegates by which the American Bible Society was formed, in 1815, and of that Convention he was the Secretary. For six years he was a valued and constant contributor to the celebrated religious periodical which he established. His active mind sought various ways of doing good. He was in front of the able theologians who attacked Unitarianism in its stronghold, and put it on its own defence. His Park-street sermon, at the ordination of his pupil and friend, ELIAS CORNELIUS, on the "Design, Rights and Duties of Local Churches," was celebrated, as was his sermon of four years later, on "The Faith once Delivered to the Saints," which were among the most effective publications in the controversies of that day. In 1825, he was established in a church in Boston, the fourth church of the Congregational order established in that city. The six and a half years of his labors in Boston were the most intensely exciting of his pastoral life, and though the church edifice has been assigned to other uses, the effectiveness of his labors in that field have been widely recognized. He was specially active there in the temperance reform, and so widely have his writings been circulated, that one Missionary declared that even among the Hottentots, Dr. BEECHER was regarded as the greatest man in the world.

Dr. BACON gave an interesting history of Dr. BEECHER's superhuman labors in behalf of the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, the Presidency of which he accepted at the age of 57 years, and secured to that institution a legacy of $50,000. He detailed Dr. BEECHER's triumphant defence and acquittal on the charge preferred against him of heresy, hypocrisy and slander, and his retirement from the institution after having seen three hundred preachers sent forth from under his guardian tuition.

Dr. BACON concluded his discourse with an eloquent and touching tribute to Dr. BEECHER's public eminence and private virtues, his laborious services in the cause of Christ, his theological attainments, his patient suffering under affliction, and his domestic trials. He read a number of affecting incidents of Dr. BEECHER's latest moments, his flashes of sensibility and humor, his unfaltering trust in God, his visions of Heaven, and his almost dying request to be laid by the side of "Brother TAYLOR."

On one occasion, when his daughter was playing with his hair, his face was turned to the window and his whole manner was serene and calm. "Do you know," said she, "that you are a very handsome old gentleman?" Instantly his eye glistened with humor as he said, "Tell me something new. [Laughter.] She read to him a little article which was going the rounds of the papers, called "Working and Waiting Servants." He drew nearer and nearer, and listened with fixed attention, and finally said, "How could you know that was what I wanted? Keep that, keep it, and read it to me often." Speaking of his dear friends TAYLOR and CORNELIUS and others, he said: "They are gone, all gone. I am alone, alone." On the 30th of December a transfiguration was vouchsafed to him. He called to his wife, "Mother, mother, come sit beside me. I have had a clear vision of Heaven." His countenance was luminous, he continued: I think I have begun to go; but such scenes as I have been permitted to behold I little thought I should ever see in the flesh. I have seen the King in his Glory. All was swallowed up in God himself." One of the last indications of life on the day of his death was a mute response to his wife, who repeated

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

He was a good and faithful servant, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The sermon being concluded, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, of New-York, then offered up prayer, which was followed by the hymn *Uxbridge*—

"What sinners value, I resign."

After which benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. PETERS.

The religious services being ended, the corpse was borne to the front vestibule of the church, where an opportunity was offered to the relatives and friends to take a last look at the remains, and thousands embraced the opportunity for so doing, after which it was again carried to the late residence of deceased, No. 76 Willow-street, where it will remain until this morning.

The pall-bearers from the church to the residence were:

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. Wm. A. Halleck, D. D., Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., Rev. John Marsh, D. D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rev. Mr. Spear, D. D., Rev. Mr. Buddington, D. D., Rev. Mr. Bidwell, D. D.

At 8 o'clock this morning the remains will be taken to New-Haven, where they will be interred according to deceased's request, in the burial grounds attached to Yale College, beside those of his cherished friend and colaborer in the ministry, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Leonard.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, a native of Switzerland, 27 years of age, was put on trial in this Court, yesterday, upon an indictment for arson in the third degree, in setting fire to the premises, No. 606 Grand-street, occupied by himself as a dining saloon, on the 1st of August last. The prisoner is defended by H. L. CLINTON, Esq., and the prosecution is conducted by Assistant District-Attorney, S. V. GARVIN. The evidence of Fire Marshal BAKER tended to show that the premises were set on fire by the prisoner for the purpose of getting the insurance. The fire was extinguished before it had fairly got under headway, and the Fire Marshal, on examining the premises, found piles of kindling wood and paper, saturated with camphene, in two different places in the building. He also ascertained that a large quantity of the goods and wearing apparel of the prisoner, who, with his family, occupied a portion of the upper part of the house, had been removed the day before the fire to a house in Orchard-street, over a mile distant. A large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and at the close of the testimony for the people, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. CLINTON will open the case for the defence.

### Board of Education.

The members of the Board of Education held their first meeting, during the present year, last evening. On motion of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE, of the Sixteenth Ward, was appointed temporary Chairman. The members then cast ballots for the election of President for the ensuing year, which resulted in Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, being chosen to the office, who, upon taking his seat, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my thanks for the honor which, on so many occasions, you have been pleased to confer upon me. Aided by the courtesy and kindness which you have ever extended to me, I shall endeavor to perform its duties with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

No words of mine can magnify the importance and the responsibility of the great trust confided to you by the people. Its administration reaches to the little ones clustering around every fireside, and breathes the precious life of knowledge into tens of thousands of our youth. History preserves its record in the pages consecrated to the delineation of human progress.

The whole number of schools within your jurisdiction is 255, at which, during the past year, the whole number taught was 161,356, being an increase of 8,903 over the whole number taught in 1861. The average during the past year has been 66,038, being an increase of 5,634 over the average attendance in 1861. I mention these results as evidence of the increase of public favor and confidence in our labors, and that, too, during a year darkened by many great and depressing public and private griefs. No tax is paid into the public treasury more cheerfully than the School tax, and of none is the use made by the stewards of the public more satisfactory to the public.

I wish to call your attention to the unjust action of the State laws, by which nearly one-half of the State school tax paid by the City of New-York, is retained by the State and distributed in other counties. In 1862, the amount of State school tax paid by the City of New-York was $428,309 10. The amount of this school tax apportioned to the City of New York for the year 1862 was $245,000 44, leaving $183,308 66 retained by the State and distributed in other counties. During the last ten years $1,756,814 92 have in this way been diverted from the City of New-York. Of the amount which we are entitled to receive from the State, a serious diminution is made as well also of the apparent average attendance, in consequence of only 444 sessions, of three hours each, being held by the schools in the City, instead of 460 sessions.

There are some subjects within our own control to which permit us to call your attention. In the anxiety of scholars for promotion, and of teachers that their schools excel and pass favorable examinations, children of tender years and of delicate organizations are liable to be tasked for more hours and with more study than is consistent with good physical development. This evil has been to a good extent remedied, but still has to be carefully watched and guarded against. The child whose mind has been cultured at the expense of its health and physical progress, sustains a life-long and inexcusable wrong.

Whatever diversity of views may be entertained relative to the origin and conduct of the present war, it is apparent that it is a struggle for our national existence, and in which all the energy and resources of the country are destined to be enlisted. Our distinguished countryman, who formerly presided in this chair, found inscribed on the walls of many of the private houses in Japan the words "Death before dishonor," as a lesson to be taught to their children. Thousands of gallant youth, burning with the lessons of courage and patriotism taught in the public school, have rallied around the insulted flag of their country, and, alas! too many of the noblest and bravest have sealed their devotion with their lives. The example of the illustrious living, and of the honored dead, will live in the immortal pages of history through ages to come. It will be the lesson inscribed in the temple of our hearts, and transmitted to our children. It is the right of the State to be protected by her children, as it is the right of the children to be educated by the State.

Let us strive to do our duty well, when those whom we have taught have done so gallantly. Military instruction of the youth is one of the means of making them most serviceable to the State, and I commend it to your favorable consideration.

Seventy years have passed away since the little State of Connecticut first endowed a system of public instruction. During this period it has grown to be a recognized duty on the part of almost every civilized Government. That generous and loyal friend of our country, the youthful Emperor of Russia, having freed millions of his subjects from the bonds of serfdom, is at this moment maturing a system of instruction that shall free them from the bonds of ignorance. The crown jewels of Moscow are dim compared with the immortal radiance of his acts. It is my earnest hope that, during the sacrifices of the coming year, we may have preserved to us the means of instructing the youth of this great City, and that Providence will kindly smile upon our labors.

After which Mr. THOMAS BOESE was reëlected Clerk, the following gentlemen Committee of Finance:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orlando P. Smith, | Samuel J. Montgomery, |
| Jeremiah Welch, | Jacob C. Bogert, |
| Timothy Brennan, | |

and the subjoined the Executive Committee on Free Academy:

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew V. Stout, | James L. Miller, |
| John N. Hayward, | Samuel B. H. Vance, |
| Richard L. Larremore, | James M. Tuthill. |
| Bernard Smyth, | |

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Education for the present year:

| Ward. | | Ward. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | James Woods, William Jennett. | 12 | Charles Boice, David S. Jackson, Jr. |
| 2 | James F. Horan, John P. Huggins. | 13 | John H. Trapp, Chas. G. Shaver. |
| 3 | Edward B. Heath, John Patten. | 14 | Wm. S. Wilhelm, John Hayes. |
| 4 | Peter Meade, Felix Murphy. | 15 | Edw. Robinson, Jr., Erastus C. Benedict. |
| 5 | James M. Tuthill, James B. Dupignac. | 16 | Sam'l B. H. Vance, Orlando P. Smith. |
| 6 | Timothy Brennan, Owen Kinney. | 17 | James L. Miller, John A. McLaughlin. |
| 7 | Bernard Smyth, Edward L. Carey. | 18 | Wm. E. Curtis, John N. Hayward. |
| 8 | Walter W. Adams, Sam'l J. Montgomery. | 19 | Patrick Ford, Wm. Hitchman. |
| 9 | Jacob C. Bogert, James W. Farr. | 20 | James Moore, Edmond Connelly. |
| 10 | Daniel Slote, Jeremiah Welch. | 21 | Andrew V. Stout, James M. McLean. |
| 11 | Rich'd L. Larremore, William J. O'Connor. | 22 | Adna H. Underhill, Frederick Smyth. |

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Seventeenth Ward, offered a resolution that the proceedings of the Board should be published in the New-York *Transcript* and New-York *Leader*.

After some little discussion *pro* and *con*, the motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. JAMES A. MILLER was elected Assistant Clerk to the City Superintendent of Schools.

The Board then adjourned.

### Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BANDMANN, a German tragedian of reputation, will make his first appearance on the English stage at this establishment to-night. The occasion is one of unusual interest, and we refer to it in order that the friends of the gentleman may be present to assist. Mr. BANDMANN plays *Shylock* in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," and will have the support of the best artists of Mr. WHEATLEY'S company.

### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.


**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething**—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Female Complaints**
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A
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Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

**Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest** article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

**Free Lecture to Ladies, with Psychological** Experiments, at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

**Anklets.**—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

**Anklets.**—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

**50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.**—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

**Electro-Psychology.**—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.


### MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—QUINAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., CHARLES F. DAVENPORT to GRACE ANNA QUINAN. No cards.

MARSHALL—ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Mr. Duryea, Mr. JAMES MARSHALL to Miss EMMA C., daughter of Andrew J. Robertson, all of this City.

TUPPER—FORD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, JONAS C. HEARTT TUPPER, of New-York, to MARY C., second daughter of P. Ford, Esq., of the former place.

### DIED.

BOWMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, GEORGE R. BOWMAN, of the firm of Stone, Bowman & Bliss, aged 31 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 101 Amity-st., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock.

DEGRAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, ELLEN L. DEGRAW, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, from her late residence, No. 42 Downing-st., at 12½ o'clock M.

DRAKE.—In Friendship, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARY HUNTLEY LOVE, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 53 years.

FLOYD.—In the lower bay, on Sunday, Jan. 11, on board the propeller *Tillie*, by the giving way of one of the main arches of her boiler, GEORGE P. FLOYD, youngest son of William A. and Mary Floyd, aged 19 years, 1 month and 2 days.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Taylor, in Meserole-st., between 3d and 4th, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Lyons (Wayne County) papers please copy.

GELLATLY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. JOHN GELLATLY, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Butler-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In Carmansville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, MARY K. HARRISON, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 156th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 30th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

HOLMES.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. REBECCA HOLMES, relict of the late James J. Margarum and William Holmes, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Ralph Pomeroy, No. 88 4th-st., Williamsburgh, without further notice.

Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, of inflammation of the lungs, JERUSHA, youngest daughter of Charles and Jerusha Hicks, aged 1 year, 6 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Far Rockaway, L. I., at 8 o'clock this day, from the residence of her parents, No. 104 Lewis-st.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, MARGARET ANN, widow of the late John Ireland, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 60 Lispenard-st.

JARDINE.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, THOMAS JARDINE, aged 55 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaber, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1807.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Neck, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

LITTELL.—GEORGE W. LITTELL, son of the late Caleb M. Littell, in the 42d year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

MESIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, CATHARINE, relict of P. A. Mesier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 4th-st., at 3 o'clock, and from Trinity Church at 4 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 16, without further invitation.

MCCLELLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, ELOISE MARIA, the wife of C. R. McClellan, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from No. 107 Pacific-st., on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Jan. 12, EMILY, wife of George C. Moore, of Canada West, and daughter of Charles Troward, Minister of the Gospel.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 333 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, JOHN MILLER, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

RENWICK.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, JAMES RENWICK, L. L. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral service, at Grace Church, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and to accompany the remains afterward to the family vault, at the First Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av.

STANLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, VIRGINIA ADAMS, wife of Albert U. Stanley, and daughter of Samuel Arnold, Esq., of this City, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHVEDER.—In Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Dec. 28, of wounds received on Saturday, Dec. 13, in the battle of Fredericksburgh, CHARLES J. SCHVEDER—formerly of New-York City—a native of Sweden, of Co. D, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 40th year of his age.

THROOP.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, Jan. 12, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Maj. N. GARROW THROOP, Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 27 years.

The remains will be taken to Utica for interment. All officers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, now in the City, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, and will be seasonably notified of the day on leaving name and address at the office of Messrs Merriam & Bell, No. 18 William-st.

WIEDMER.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, JULIA LOUISA, only daughter of John and Maria Louisa Wiedmer, aged 3 months and 15 days.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 23.—Jan. 14, 1863.
22, 31, 71, 51, 68, 14, 21, 62, 53, 69, 65, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 24.—Jan. 14, 1863.
14, 76, 48, 16, 15, 18, 29, 30, 68, 72, 60, 35, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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THE WEST,
DAILY, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., FREIGHT AND PACKAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Through without Change of Cars.

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st dépôt.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.

Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."

Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
Established 1840. For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS WANTED.—TWO additional companies of engineer soldiers are now being organized. This corps has been in the field from the commencement of the war. It is the most desirable arm of the service for mechanics.
None but first-rate men need apply.
Privates, sixty-four to a company, receive $13 a month.
Artificers, sixty-four to a company, receive $17 a month.
Ten Corporals to a company receive $20 per month.
Ten Sergeants to a company receive $34 per month.
All enlisted men of this corps get first-rate arms, clothing and rations, and as much bounty beside pay as any soldier.
Apply at No. 17 Bowery, or No. 90 Chatham-st.
The corps is commanded by Col. E. W. Serrell.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN'S course of six lectures, on the *Fathers of the Christian Church*, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) 23d-st. near 5th-av.
Second Lecture THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15th, at 8 o'clock. Subject:
"ORIGEN AND THE SCHOOLS OF ALEXANDRIA."
Following lectures on Monday and Thursday evenings. Tickets for the course one dollar. Single tickets 25 cents. May be had at the Bookstores and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT.—THE SALE of the pews of this newly-erected French Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs, will take place in the church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Plans of the pews may be obtained, and terms of the sale made known, at the time of sale. The church will be opened for inspection on Wednesday and Thursday next.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail,
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FAC-simile Confederate Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will pass equally as well. Five hundred dollars in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent free by mail, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A SPEcial meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to consider applications for Testaments for the supply of soldiers in the field and in hospitals.
By order. CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

SEVERE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS CURED—By H. S. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. [illegible] John E. Line, No. 18 Hammond-st. For sale at principal depot, No. 1?? Canal-st., and [illegible]


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BY MISS M. E. BRADDON
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How to eat and drink, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents table free, at the principal paper dépôts, at E. Warren's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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SHIRTS
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Send for a
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BALLOU BROS.,
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PILES—ITCHING PILES
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing ITCHING, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A great fact breaks down all prejudice. At length the medical faculty admit that, after all other remedies have failed in dyspepsia, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will accomplish a cure. Not a day passes that we do not receive, by letter and otherwise, evidences of its tonic properties of the most gratifying character. Of these testimonials many are from ladies. One of them says: "After a living martyrdom of years from indigestion and its concomitants, I at last, thanks to your inestimable Bitters, am enabled to eat with a relish and to digest what I eat without pain." We might quote from hundreds of letters to the same effect. In all complaints involving indigestion, biliousness, and the affections of the bowels consequent thereupon, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the one thing needful. So say our correspondents generally, and such is also the testimony of many physicians who have been candid enough to state their opinions in black and white. Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

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We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
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PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 ready, 10 cents. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

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ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
IN
BURNSIDE'S ARMY,
at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Windmill Point, and other places in the vicinity, should be sent by the
HARNDEN EXPRESS, 74 BROADWAY,
as they charge only half rates. The United States Government permits them to send to the various army corps, and to the troops whose headquarters are at
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Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Fredericksburgh, New-Orleans and other places.
Expresses sent daily at 12.30, 1.30 and by their great special through train at 5 P. M.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 443 Broadway,
27th-st. Dépôt.

FOR "A CLEAR HEAD,"—IN INFANCY, youth, or old age, the pleasant remedy (at your druggist's) is ADURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like the above situations; have lived in a first-class family in this City for the last four years; has the best of City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Scotchwoman; can cook in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Please call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and would be willing to assist at the washing and ironing, and understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has good City reference; call at No. 125 East 24th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 29th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman; understands all styles of cooking; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 188 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, or will take a laundress' place; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 2?th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as plain cook or laundress in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 400 3d-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing for a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 8th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 Warren-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 86 Eldridge-st., rear Grand.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place; she belongs to the Protestant Church. Can be seen for two days, at No. 194 East 13th-st., up three flights of stairs, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant young woman, who has had the charge of children for several years past; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing or chamberwork, and take care of a child in a small family; can be highly recommended for either situations; can give most excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—AN ACtive young woman wants a situation as nurse and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing perfectly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can embroider. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to travel; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed a situation, by a young woman, to take care of a baby; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has good reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of it from its birth; no objections to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by an industrious and hardworking girl to do general housework; is willing and not afraid of work; neat in appearance, and can wash and iron well; will take an interest and try to please at moderate wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—ANY INvalid lady wishing a widow, having one child, as a companionable housekeeper, in a small family, may apply, for a few days, between 1 and 4 P. M., at No. 717 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge if desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to sew out by the week or month; good City reference. Address M. G., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

AS PARLOR MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as parlor maid and waitress, or regular waitress and take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, &c.—A COOK, WHO can take the entire charge of the kitchen; is desirous of obtaining a situation as head-cook. She understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

A WOMAN IN WANT OF WORK WOULD go out by the day; has the best of references; is a good washer and ironer; any gentlemen having offices to clean would oblige by calling at No. 134 17th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement, or send a note.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD AND SELECT servants ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by three steady Protestant Scotch girls—two as good cooks, washers and ironers, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist in the washing; also, two good seamstresses, for private families; they understand their business well; have good references, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., near 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework, in a small private family; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 374 corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., over the liquor store. Entrance, No. 70 23d-st., side door.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 13th-st., second floor, at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and to do waiting, or as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED young girl wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all family sewing; no objection to wait on a young lady if required; best City references; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen till employed at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Room No. 2, third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl wishes a situation as seamstress in a genteel family; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; can give good reference. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and dress their hair; no objection to wait on a sick lady. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; would go by the week or month; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 31st-st. Ring the basement bell.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WORK WANTED, BY A first-class dressmaker, in a private family; is a good hand at children's dresses; is an American; the best of references given, to first-class families in the City. Call on or address Miss D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near the 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call, or address a note to No. 191 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN active young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d sts., if not engaged.

### MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and shipping clerk in a manufacturing establishment; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, and salary wanted, Box No. 426 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business. None but a first-class place accepted. Adress Dr. A. RUHNE, Roundout, Ulster County.

AS GARDENER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED German young man, understanding the theory and practical part of gardening, wishes a situation. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen or address GARDENER, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses in England and the United States, is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Brewster's Coach Repository, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address W. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by an experienced steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses, and who will make himself generally useful; wages moderate during the Winter. Address or call upon J. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening; would be willing and obliging to his employer; the best of reference given. Address V. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, or to take charge of horses; is careful and of temperate habits, and thoroughly understands the management and treatment of horses; has good City references. Can be seen at Baxter's harness store, No. 71 3d-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first class coachman and groom, has lived with some of the best families in the city. The best of references given. Call or address D. T., 118 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man (colored) wishes a situation as above; he is quick, active and willing; best of reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen same number.

AS GROOM—AS CHAMBERMAID.—BY man and wife (Protestant,) wanted, situations in City or country; the man as groom and coachman, understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, is a careful driver, perfectly honest, temperate and willing; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; she is honest, industrious and very obliging, and is a good seamstress; both will be well recommended from their last place for nearly two years. Can be seen at the office of Mr. Sandford, their last employer, 92 Broadway, after 10 o'clock.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, of reliable, steady habits, wants a situation to take care of horses, work in a garden or farm, or make himself generally useful about a gentleman's or farmer's house; is a careful driver; understands the care of harness, carriages, &c.; wages moderate; has good references. To be seen at Manning's, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PLACE IN A MERCANTILE OR law office, by a lad 19 years of age; has been nearly two years in a law office, and can bring first-rate reference. Address L. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY, FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years of age, who resides with his parents, to learn the fancy goods and notion business. Address, with real name, stating references, "NOTIONS," Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS GROOM AND GARDENER, AN Englishman, Scotchman or German; one fully capable, quick and tidy can find a good place, at moderate wages. He will be required to drive occasionally, and render himself useful. Apply, with reference, from 12 to 1, at Room No. 5, (second floor,) No. 121 Nassau-st.

NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF two children; a Protestant woman, either Scotch, Welsh, English, Swiss, French or German; must be a good plain sewer. Apply, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 73 West 23d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework and washing and ironing; must have good references. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL 18 TO 20 years old, English or Irish, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 35 West 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a young Protestant girl to go into the country; one who can bring satisfactory references will find a good situation by applying, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 243 West 20th-st., near 9th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

## HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a French or German Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; she must have good City recommendations. Apply at 25 Washington-square, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, a boy 15 or 16 years of age; he must write a good hand, and be quick at figures. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, M. R., Box No. 3,677 Post-office.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN LAD ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age, to travel with a gentleman in Europe; must write a good hand, and understand figures. To such a one, a good salary will be given. Address G. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office for two days.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED immediately in a private family, one as first-class laundress, the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., this day, between 9 and 12 o'clock, where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PAPER AND stationery warehouse, an active, industrious young man; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, stating where an interview may be had, STATIONER, Box No. 3,631 Post-office.

WANTED—A BLANK-BOOK JOB FORWARDER; also a good boy to learn the trade. Apply in the store, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO INtroduce a new invention to retail country trade. Apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town in the country. Address O. BECKLEY, as above, inclosing red stamp for answer.

## FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of this Society, held Dec. 3, 1862, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the term of four years, from Dec. 31, 1862, viz.:

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
R. F. RANDOLPH,
T. A. CUMMINS,
W. C. ALEXANDER,
T. S. YOUNG,
C. J. MARTIN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
ROBERT BLISS,
H. S. TERBELL,
H. V. BUTLER,
G. T. OLYPHANT,
J. T. MOORE,
G. H. STUART.

At the first subsequent meeting of the Board held thereafter, Jan. 14, 1863, WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER was reelected President, and HENRY B. HYDE Vice-President, both unanimously. GEO. W. PHILIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000, On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to STUYVESANT & SCHENCK, No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin. Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Jan. 5, 1863.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.
And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1862. J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors. A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5.20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7.30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,
AND AMERICAN GOLD, BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R R CO., By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.
TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S Stock wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE [illegible] KAY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE, COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
This Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 1st of March next; also, an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the scrip of 1861, and a cash Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., both payable on the 19th instant. All free from Government tax. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19. The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.
THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order, H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J., No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board, F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo. HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d of January. WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 92 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock of said Society, has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1863. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after, Friday, 16th inst. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3?? BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock payable on demand at their office No. 67 Wall-st. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board, ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, Jan. 8, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent.—free from Government tax—payable to the New-York Shareholders at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 20th inst. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

## SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-Presidents. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st instant. Bank open daily, at No. 51 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. PETER CREGAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st.—The usual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors (free from Government tax,) on and after Monday, January 20, 1863. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell, THIS DAY (Thursday,) Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Col. Fire Ins Co. | $50 | 40 Humboldt Ins | $100 |
| 40 Hamilton Ins | 15 | 100 N. Y. & Har. (air l'e) | 100 |
| 10 Bk. of St. of N. Y. | 100 | 10 American Ex. Bk. | 100 |
| 15 New World Ins | 50 | 20 Hope Ins | 50 |
| 10 Wash. Marine Ins | 100 | 42 Bowery Ins | 25 |
| 15 Central Park Ins | 100 | 20 Mercantile Ins | 50 |
| 10 Bk. of Commonwealth | 100 | 20 Arctic Ins | 50 |
| 100 Consolid'd Stage Co. | 25 | 5 North River Ins. Co. | 50 |
| 20 Oriental Bank | 25 | | |

$1,000 Chicago and North Western R. R. G. Bonds.
$500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes.
$5,000 Sacramento Valley R. 1st mort. 10 ℔ cent. bonds.
$10,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley R. R. 1st M. Bonds.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
STEAM ENGINE MACHINERY, PLANING MACHINES, &c.
GEORGE COOK will sell for account of whom it may concern, THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the planing mill on 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one 40-horse steam engine, 14-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with boilers, &c.; three planing machines, lot tools, shafting, pulleys, &c. Terms cash, and sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENT, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers; fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.
Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 12. The whole are open to public inspection, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee:
1 lot east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet south of 48th-st.
2 lots southeast corner of 9th-av. and 47th-st.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mirrors, hair mattresses, furs, stoves, cottage suites, chandeliers, &c. Sale on FRIDAY, Jan. 16. Contents of house No. 90 West 27th-st.; furniture, carpets, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE busts, figures, elegant vases and pedestals, also large monuments, will be held at 10 o'clock, at No. 500 Broadway, near Broome-st., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Dépôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.
The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.
Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery. JAS. BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

## DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY. REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C. WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

## FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY. SIGMOND GOGE, Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs. Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR. NO. 348 FOURTH STREET.
Daily lists of prizes will be distributed gratis at the cashier's box. Catalogues, 10 cents.
The prizes will be delivered three days after they are drawn, from and after Friday 16th inst., in the following order:
No. 1 to 1,000 between 9 and 10 A. M.
No. 1,001 to 2,000 between 10 and 12 A. M.
No. 2,001 to 3,000 between 2 and 4 P. M.
No. 3,001 to 4,000 between 4 and 6 P. M.
No. 4,001 to 5,000 between 6 and 8 P. M.
All above 5,000 between 8 and 10 P. M.
Tickets to be receipted and given up by the holder. THE COMMITTEE.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., [illegible], N. Y.

## MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.
Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity:
Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.
Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States, J. S. BAKER, No. 420 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. Porter, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for [illegible] three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm. WM. YOUNG, JOHN H. SIEGRIST, EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAHAM & NICHOLS, at No. 51 Exchange-place, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and all moneyed securities on commission, at the New-York Stock Exchange Board. J. V. GRAHAM, LEROY NICHOLS, Members of Board.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO. GEORGE MANLEY, WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862. SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.
O11aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

## PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

KEROSENE OIL.—BENZENE AND NAPTHA of the purest quality for sale cheap by EDWARD CURTISS, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$140
Second Cabin Passage....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
...A,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from ... and next
SATURDAY, Jan. 17.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $ [illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday....Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday....Jan. 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | 105 | Steerage to London | 33 |
| First cabin to Paris | 115 | Steerage to Paris | 38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 110 | Steerage to Hamburg | 35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship** NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and MONDAY, March 2, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau....$50 00
Passage money to Havana....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

**TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE** OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.**
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.**
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-Road.**—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M. on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.**—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO BROKERS.**—A YOUNG MAN, OF SEVeral years experience, and at present in the brokerage business, who can command from $5,000 to $10,000, would like to form a partnership with a person of equal or greater facilities; one accustomed to dealing in specie, Government securities, &c., preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, &c., (which will be treated confidentially,) NEGOTIATOR, Box No. 133 Times Office.

**LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.**—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

**FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON** account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

**$2,000 TO $3,000.**—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill-health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

**$4,000.**—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

**FOR SALE.**—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED MUFFIN and crumpet bakery, doing a good business. Satisfactory reason given. Inquire at No. 25 Barrow-st.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**20,000 ACRES**
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.
There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.
There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.
There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.
Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.
For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.
HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.**—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house, 25x45, No. 41 East Broadway, in complete order, all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain. Terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKEY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

**A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD,** N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET, PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 195 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

**PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 177 West 28th-st., between 5th and 9th avs.; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 in. Also, the 3-story, high basement, front of Dorchester Olive free-stone, house No. 73 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 18.9 by 100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.**—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house on 35th-st.; also, one each on 36th, 46th and 47th sts.—all between 5th and 6th avs; also, one on Lexington-av.; also, several small houses; also, two in Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE AND lot in East Broadway, near Grand-st. Also, one in West 36th-st., near 8th-av. They are both elegantly finished, and have every modern improvement; will be sold low and on easy terms. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 26x100. The property pays a good interest; price $10,000, $4,500 Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.**—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av., and Irving-place, a vacant lot 32.9x½ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house No. 48 East 29th-st., 3 stories high and modern improvements. Lot 22x124. Apply to H. H. RICE, U. S. District Attorney's Office, 41 Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

**VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I.,** consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE** village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. I. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

## FARMS.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**—THE Farm lately owned and occupied by Jacob Frost, deceased, situate on Long Island, about 1½ miles northeast from Mineola Railroad Station, 20 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the main turnpike, containing about two hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and nearly all newly fenced with locust posts. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements—on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The outbuildings consist of four large barns for hay and grain, cow-houses, carriage-houses, tool-house, farm-house, granery, &c. All the buildings on the premises, except a small one, are nearly new, conveniently arranged and built in the most substantial manner. An abundant supply of water for stock within a few rods of the barn. An extensive and valuable variety of young fruit trees, some of which are in full bearing. If desirable, a portion of household furniture and utensils, and also farm stock and implements, will be sold with the farm.

**A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.**—The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh dépôt, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

**FOR SALE.**—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING**—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

**TO LEASE**—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 43 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 16th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

**TO LET IN YORKVILLE**—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE.**—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane; Store No. 78, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

**AT YORKVILLE**—TO LET, TWO TWO-STORY basement sub-cellar brick houses in 80th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements, cheap. Apply to G. THOMSON, House Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts. Or for sale.

**BOARDING-HOUSE TO RENT.**—HOUSES Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Lease given. Apply to
ROOSEVELT & SON, No 94 Maiden-lane.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE** a dwelling-house, with modern improvements, not below Bleecker-st., for about $7,000, for which will be paid part cash and part Iowa land, at a low valuation. Address EXCHANGE, Box No 167 *Times* Office.

**WANTED TO LET.**—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

**WANTED TO RENT**—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES

**FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.**—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800.
Address Box No. 3,339, Post-office, New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**FOUND**—ON THE 5TH INST., IN BROADWAY, A PACKAGE OF GLOVES, containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by applying at No. 56 West 16th-st., and identifying the same.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE ASTONISHING BRETTO CHILDREN.**
BERNARD, 11 years of age, Violinist.
RICHARD, 7 years of age, Cornet-à-Pistons,
In conjunction with the wonderful Violinist,
EMIL GRAMM, 13 years of age,
Will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 15., at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the best talents of the City.
Tickets 50 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

*From the Courier of last Saturday.*

The second part of Mr. Mollenhauer's concert on Tuesday, Jan 6, consisted of several efforts, mostly by juvenile performers, one of which, Master Ricardo, a seven-year old pupil of Schreiber, the cornet-à-piston player, really astonished the audience by his proficiency on so difficult an instrument. Certainly no one could have been prepared, on seeing the little fellow enter with an instrument almost as large as himself, for the astonishing purity of his tones, as well as the accuracy of his chromatical intervals. One wondered where the breath came from which could produce sounds so sonorous and sustained. And when he came to the variations which concluded his performance, the audience were positively amazed. Really, it won't be long before Schrieber will have to look well to his laurels.
I must not forget, in my admiration for little Ricardo, the claims of Masters Bernard and Emile, the violinists. To say that they played like one boy instead of two, would not be saying enough; for, besides the astonishing simultaneousness of all their movements—even to bowing and other minor technical details—they really displayed a good deal of taste and delicacy in their rendition of the music, and produced tones of a sympathetic quality that would drive many an older performer to despair. We regard these youths as lads of no ordinary promise.
See *Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Evening Post,* &c., &c., of last week.

**MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.**
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist,* is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

**PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.**
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

**PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR** ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.
ABNER S. BRADY.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

**PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.**—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.
All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.
The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in [illegible]-street, from the west line of West-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

**BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION** at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
Open at 7, begin at 7¾ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
Whose beautiful rendition of her great character of
MARTON,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
Nightly attracts the most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ELEGANT WARDROBE,
AND BEAUTIFUL STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
will be performed Planche's Comic Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
MARTON....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To commence with
BETSEY BAKER.
In rehearsal the ever-popular Comedy of
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will perform, by particular desire, her original character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
Also the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE,
MINNIE....Mrs JOHN WOOD
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement,
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
Fourth night of the engagement of the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who, as a
PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS
has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose memory she has everywhere revived, and also of the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation.
MISS COULDOCK,
who has made a charming impression in the character of Grace, will make her fourth appearance.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, Jan. 15,
will be presented for the fourth time in New-York, the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Elme, Hamet, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Merie } ....CUBAS
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

**BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.**
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
Musical Burletta, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
R. Bishop Buckley....Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley....Pompey No. 2
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½

**MISS CLARA BRINKERHOFF,**
MISS LIZZIE ALLEN, SOPRANO,
AND
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the celebrated Tenor,
WILL ASSIST THE ASTONISHING
BRETTO CHILDREN,
AT THEIR GRAND CONCERT,
AT DODWORTH'S ACADEMY,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 15.

**ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.**—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7¾. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

**BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART**—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE. EVERY EVENING at 7¾; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

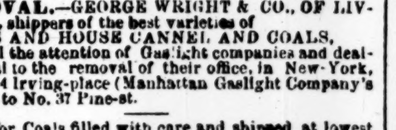
TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
**E. MORGAN'S SONS'**
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

**JOHN TAYLOR & SONS,**
ALBANY BREWERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 334 GREENWICH-ST.,
Nos. 23 and 25 JAY-ST.,
AND No. 321 WASHINGTON ST., NEW-YORK.
Their brewing establishment at Albany is one of the largest in this country, in which are introduced all the new improvements in machinery, in this and other countries.
Their Malting Houses, where they manufacture their own malt, are all conducted under the personal superintendence of themselves.
They therefore feel confident in challenging comparison with any other brands of Ale produced in this or any other country.
They guarantee their article to be made from the PURE JUICE of the
BARLEY-CORN,
unadulterated by any WEST INDIA MALT, or other ingredients used to produce CHEAP Ale or Beer, which this country is flooded with.
FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.
during which time this house has been in successful operation, it has been the chief aim of the firm to produce an article of Ale equal to any brewed in the world.
Their whole means and time have been expended in perfecting such improvement as would overcome the extreme changes of climate we are subjected to in this country.
THEY BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC
that they feel the fullest confidence in recommending their brands of
ALBANY IMPERIAL CREAM, AND XX ALES,
as equal in quality, purity, and excellence, to any produced for Northern, Southern, or the West India markets, to be had in casks, half casks, and butts.
BREWERY, No. 133 BROADWAY, cor. ARCH, ALBANY.
Depots—No. 334 GREENWICH, cor. of JAY, NEW-YORK.
" No. 117 COMMERCIAL, corner of RICHMOND, BOSTON.
Agents—A. W. WILLIAMS, Stamford, Ct.
CONRAD & SMITH, Bridgeport, Ct.
C. A. TUTTLE & CO., New-Haven, Ct.
B. F. BECKWITH, New-London, Ct.
J. W. DANFORTH & CO., Hartford, Ct.
RAWSON & WHIPPLE, Norwich, Ct.
J. B. HENNESSEY, Providence, R. I.
V. S. STEERE, New-Bedford, Mass.
D. W. & H. E. RICHARDS, Newark, N. J.
GROVER & WHEELER, New-Brunswick, N. J.
BATES & WOOD, Washington, D. C.
JEROME TAYLOR, Newbern, N. C.
And others in the Northern and Eastern States.

**WM. H. DENNING'S**
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the




Skates from 25 cents to $25, and, in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

**REMOVAL.**—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of
GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS,
would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.
H. L. PARMELE,
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMAN
THE
CELEBRATED GERMAN TRAGEDIAN,
who is engaged for THREE NIGHTS ONLY, and will make his début on the American Stage as SHYLOCK in
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1863,
Assisted by the following
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION:
Mr. L. R. Shewell, as Gratiano.
Mr. J. Lanergan, as Bassanio.
Mr. J. G. Burnett, as Gobbo.
Mme. Ponisi, as Portia.
Miss Emily Thorne, as Jessica.
The reputation of Mr. Bandman in his own country and the acknowledged eminence of his German personations, justify Mr. Wheatley in calling especial attention to the event of his first endeavor to illustrate a great Shakespearean character in the form of his original concept on.
The performance will conclude with Planche's Musical Farce of the
LOAN OF A LOVER.
TO-MORROW, second appearance of Mr. Bandman.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.
The performance will commence at 7¾; doors open at 7.

**WALLACK'S.**
Doors open at 7½, begin at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
Seventh representation of the elegant Comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
THE NEW SCENERY BY ISHERWOOD.
Harry Jasper, originally acted by him....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton....Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie....Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew....Mr. George Holland
Adolphus....Mr. Floyd
Frederick Auderly....Mr. Reynolds
William....Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton....Miss Fanny Morant
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
FRIDAY—PAULINE.
On SATURDAY, 17th inst., will be acted (first time in this City for thirty years) the fine Comedy of
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
MONDAY—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, ROAD TO RUIN, THE IRISH HEIRESS, and LOVE AND MONEY.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS,**
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1863.
RISETTE, LA MILLIONAIRE.
UN CAPRICE.
LES CHEVEUX DE MA FEMME.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

**BROADWAY MENAGERIE,**
Broadway, below Houston-st.
L. B. Lent....Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS in America. NEW AND RARE ANIMALS received almost daily. Just added, a pair of JAPANESE SWINE, monsters of ugliness, and a CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI, the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband." Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

## LECTURES.

**A TRIP TO ICELAND.**
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe-Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the costumes, and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7¾.

**COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.**—[illegible] Trustees announce that the annual free course of lectures on the Science of Government, required by the Trust deed, will be delivered in the large hall of the Union by E. C. WINES, D.D. LL.D., the distinguished author of the "Commentaries on the Laws of the Hebrews." The first lecture upon "The Divine Origin of Civil Government" will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock precisely, and the remaining seven lectures will be delivered weekly on each Thursday evening, until the course is completed. Admission free, and all persons are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required, but admission will not be allowed after 8 o'clock.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

**FREE LECTURE COURSE.**—W. L. ORMSBY, of the New-York *Times*, will lecture in the Hall of the Hygienic Institute, No. 15 Laight-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Currency Reform*, showing over 6,000 varieties of fraudulent money in circulation, counterfeiters, counterfeiting, &c. This is a new theme for a lecture, but one deserving our best attention in these days of depreciated currency. Seats free.

## INSTRUCTION.

**BENJAMIN MASON'S**
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

**STAMFORD, CONN.**—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. | John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn. |
| Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn. | O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn. |
| Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York. | Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York. |
| Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn. | George Quintard, Esq., New-York. |
| Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn. | G. Heineken, Esq., New-York. |
| Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn. | E. Quintard, Esq., New-York. |
| Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn. | C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c. |

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

**NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL** FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session. January 5 'till June 26. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE** INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL** French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

**MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY,** JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

**$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A LARGE** and elegant Boarding and Day School property, worth nearly double the amount, located in Goshen, N. Y., distant from the City two and a half hours by New-York and Erie Railroad. Three fine pianos and school furniture for a hundred pupils, with household furniture, will be sold if desired. Reliable boarding and day patronage sufficient to fill the school in the immediate vicinity. For full particulars address, for two weeks, D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

## TEACHERS.

**"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTB. 1855,**
IS A RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For those who seek well-qualified teachers;
For teachers who desire engagements;
For selling and renting school properties;
For giving parents information of good schools.
TEACHERS WANTED.—Principal for Academy in N. Y., salary $500, with prospect of increase; Principal for select day school in N. Jersey, near New-York City—he must take the school on his own responsibility—there are now 60 pupils in regular attendance; lady for music and English, for New-England city—she must have first-class ability; French lady, for French and drawing in *Conn.*, salary $600; French lady for French and music, in City school; French resident governess for City school; lady for music and French, in *Ohio*, at liberal salary; lady as first assistant in Public Grammer School, *Brooklyn*; gentleman for French and Latin, in *Penna.*; Military Superintendent for a Military Academy; gentlemen for English and penmanship; lady for music and French, in select school, *near the City*. Several good schools for sale and to rent, in City and country.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

**AS GOVERNESS, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young lady who has had experience in teaching, as resident or daily governess, or would travel with a family. Her course of instruction is English, Latin, French, and the rudiments of music; understands fine sewing. Best of City references given. Address HARTLAND, Station F, 3d-av.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR.**—A GRADUATE OF College, with City reference, will give instruction in the ancient and modern languages and mathematics for his board. Address, for one week, AID, Union-square Post-office.

**TO SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS.**—A COMpetent and experienced teacher of English, mathematics, book-keeping and classics desires an engagement. First class references and testimonials. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No 139 Times Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM**
THE CROWD INCREASES!
GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!!!
Everybody rushing headlong to
SEE THE FAIRY,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who, in addition to an exquisitely diminutive stature, though a fully-matured woman, has
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
and possesses every grace and accomplishment that
ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN.
She is 21 years old,
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
She is intelligent and every way interesting, and
ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITORS.
Her matrimonial alliance with
GEN TOM THUMB
will prevent her exhibition after the close of her present engagement at the Museum, and as
THE NUPTIAL CEREMONY TAKES PLACE
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 10,
but little time remains for the public to
SEE THE FASCINATING LITTLE LADY
Her extensive wardrobe and numerous jewels enable her to
APPEAR IN A DIFFERENT DRESS EVERY DAY,
which with her
"ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors adds new charms to her own native loveliness. She is
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE ROOM
during each dramatic performance, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe
TOGETHER WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**BROOKLYN ARENA.**
Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Lessee and Manager....S. Q. Stokes
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.
THE DELEVANTA BROTHERS, in three new acts.
SUPERB HORSEMANSHIP,
By OMER KINGSLEY, Miss CARROLL, J. BARRIE.
The Dancing Horses GEN. SCOTT and EUREKA.
Clowns—LATHROP and STICKNEY

**FREE EXHIBITION.**
Dr. COLTON will give a free exhibition of the Laughing Gas, for ladies only,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 15,
with a short lecture on the medical effects of the Gas. Twelve ladies will inhale the Gas. Admission free. Doors open at 1½—to commence at 2½ o'clock.

**FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.**
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman....5 00
Ladies' Tickets....2 50
Minors under 15 years of age....3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

**THE JANUARY TERM OF MRS. LITTELL'S DANCING ACADEMY** has commenced, at No. 88 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second block from Broadway. Classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

## BALLS.

**THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT**—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

## MUSICAL.

**BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK.**
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

**GREAT TRIUMPH.**
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

**MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS,** Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM," pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists, BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

**GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.**—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, may be obtained by gentleman and wife, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

**ROOMS WANTED.**—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 11th-st., table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,305 Post-office, Nassau-st.

**BOARD WANTED.**—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons, or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,165 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH breakfast and supper, for a young Frenchman, in a first-class private family, residing in the vicinity of Washington Parade-ground; terms must be moderate, and good references will be given. Address, for two days, E. MONGRAND, New-York Post-office.

**FULL BOARD WANTED**—BY A YOUNG man, in a pious family: bath, &c. Terms not to exceed $16 50 per month. Location between 2d and 5th avs., 8th and 25th sts. References exchanged. Address G. W. T., No. 30 Bible House.

**SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen,** at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS LEFLER, Proprietor.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**—A special meeting of the members of the Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, to take action on the amendments to the constitution, offered Jan. 2, and on any other business that may properly come before the meeting. Per order, B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

**THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE** are requested to meet on special business on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Law School in Lafayette-place. By request.
WILLIAM BETTS, Clerk.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

*Continued from First Page.*

joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the resolution was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday, the 21st, with the understanding that the whole subject of reimbursing the State of Minnesota, &c., should then be considered.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was then taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

After discussion at considerable length, the motion was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 29 nays.

The bill provides for two additional judges, and for an appeal to the Supreme Court where the amount involved exceeds three thousand dollars.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) moved to strike out the first section, which provides for two additional judges.

The motion was rejected.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy.

The joint resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue, on the credit of the United States, fifty millions of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable on demand, in denominations of not less than one dollar, which notes shall be a lawful and legal tender, like similar notes heretofore authorized and receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt. The issue of notes herein provided for shall be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may hereafter be passed by Congress.

Mr. STEVENS said he had learned, both here and in the Senate, that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably be passed within two weeks. Hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide for the issue of a hundred millions of United States notes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that as SIMON STEVENS, while before the Select Committee on Government Contracts, had refused to answer a question propounded to him, "as to the terms and conditions of the labor contract for storing and delivering foreign goods in New-York, and as to how much he (STEVENS) had received for the same;" therefore that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring SIMON STEVENS before the bar of the House of Representatives, for contempt of its authority.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal road between Washington and New-York.

Referred to the select committee on the subject.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. WRIGHT's resolutions declaring the rebellion deliberately wicked and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled. The question pending being on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly reviewed the efforts at compromise during the session of 1860 and 1861, the beginning of the war, the scenes which followed, his own position and the failure of the war. He then maintained that reunion was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. Arguing the question at length, from history, and citing many examples, he insisted that physical causes all tended to that event, that there was no radical difference in the white race to prevent it, that all the original causes which led to Union—common descent, consanguinity, language, measures and laws of defence, interests and domestic tranquillity—all still existed in full force; and some of them were much stronger than at first; and, further, that artificial causes had sprung up since, works of improvement, multiplying travel, trade, migration and intercourse, also certain less material, but equally strong ties; common history, national reputation, songs, common battle-fields. He also maintained that the causes which led to disunion were not eternal and ineradicable, and were weaker than those which tended to reunion; that Slavery was not the cause, but only the development of the cause of sectionalism; that there is no irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; that the fundamental idea of the Constitution was the perfect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free, and that such a union was in fact the strongest of all popular governments. He contended that nothing kept us apart now excepting hate, antagonism and revenge; that the war heated these passions sometimes hotter, and while it lasted reunion could not commence. He insisted that the prejudices could be overcome; and explained the origin of the jealousies between New-England and the South, attributing them to the difference of manners and habits of social life, and their different ideas of religion, morals and politics. He rejected the idea of excluding New-England, and insisted that there was a large non-Puritan and conservative element in that section, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme and fanatical Puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He alluded to ROGER WILLIAMS as the founder of a New-England civilization different from that of the *Mayflower* and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South, nor the South from the North, and spoke of the geographical ties which bound them together. The Northwest would not separate from the South. The line which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East. There was no cause of controversy excepting Slavery. The agitation of that subject as a political element must cease. We must return to the old constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago—the three-fifths rule, the speedy and ready return of fugitive slaves, no more agitation, and the transit and temporary sojourn of masters with their slaves in the Free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was not willing to pay it must finally declare for separation and disunion. The South was interested just as much as we in reunion. Slavery on the old basis was the way to reunion. He referred to the almost exact similarity of the two Constitutions—Federal and Confederate—and to the impossibility of keeping up two such Governments without a natural boundary. The only difficulty in the way of reunion was the want of the will to reunite, and while the war lasted that could never exist. If the country were really tired of the war and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure had been expended and misery inflicted on both, he would then propose this: stop fighting. Make an armistice, no formal treaty. Withdraw your army from the seceded States. Reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment. Declare absolute Free-trade between the North and South. Buy and sell. Agree upon a Zollverein. Recall your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your navy. Restore travel. Open up the railroads. Reëstablish the telegraphs. Reunite your express Companies. Make no more *Monitors* and iron-clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion. Visit the North and West. Visit the South. Exchange newspapers. Migrate. Intermarry. Let Slavery alone. Hold elections at the appointed times. Let us choose a new President in 1864. And when the Gospel of Peace shall have sounded again from Heaven into their hearts, and the Gospel of Abolition and Hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse North and South. Let secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere reunite as brethren once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the artificial causes which impel us together their fullest sway. Let time do its office in drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passions, and making the herbs, and the grass, and the trees to grow again upon the hundred battle-fields of this terrible war. He denied that this was a formal recognition, to which, for obvious reasons, he would not consent. It was informal recognition, and so was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, &c. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fractured limb and heals it, admitting that it was broken. It would not do to say the Government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed, and would always fail. Neither ought anybody to complain that no one would be hung; for nobody would be hung, though the war lasted fifty years. But if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrong-doers of the Administration rejoice and be exceeding glad. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration. He spoke also of the important lessons the war had taught on both sides—in explaining Anti-Slavery errors, in proving the strength of the South, and in showing that Slavery, instead of weakness, was power—that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of Slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said that the South had learned, too, that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle, the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors, and taught us the wisdom of a century; and if we would only reunite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever. He expressed his readiness to yield personal interests and the more material rewards of ambition just now to the future good of his country. Whoever believed the war would restore the Union, whoever was for war for the abolition of Slavery, or for disunion, whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said. But he had always been for the Union, and would not now surrender it. In youth he had desired to live to see the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and hear our orators exult in the growing glories and greatness of the still United States. He hoped for it still—sooner, if possible. In any event, let that day be the day of the great Restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the Revolution. If we secured peace now and began reunion, all would be well. If not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy.

SAMUEL S. FESSENDEN, in reply to the remarks of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, said New-England still lives notwithstanding the tirade of the gentleman from Ohio against her, and will still live in the Union and the Constitution as they are.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said they had been favored again on that side of the House with an apology for the rebellion. This should never be allowed to go to the country unchallenged, while an opportunity was allowed him to respond. His colleague (VALLANDIGHAM) had come here to-day with denunciations that this war has been made by the Executive of the United States. He started out with the oracular declaration he had heretofore made that coercion would produce war: that he had abided his time, and that Time the "Great Avenger," had answered that coercion would make war. Now, he (BINGHAM) demanded when the gentleman talked about posterity and the truth of history that he should make up the records fairly according to the facts. A stranger to the transaction of the events of the last two years, listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would not have been shed and the war not covered this land with the shadow of its dark clouds, but for the act of the President in attempting to coerce law-abiding citizens. This is not according to history. While the care of the State was in the keeping of the gentleman's party, war was already organized against the Republic, and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack upon it within our own waters; yet upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent. Long before the inauguration of the President, rebel batteries were erected around Fort Sumter for no other purpose than to reduce it by force. As his colleague had raised the question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated, and who of all others are responsible for its existence. He charged here to-day, while adjudged and justified by history, this rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "No coercion," while the rebels were organizing for disunion by the force of arms, and while one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our posts, and while another member of the Cabinet was sending vessels to distant seas, in order that the navy might not in the day of trial protect our flag. The gentleman's President, on the 4th of December, 1860, sent to Congress a message, saying it was unconstitutional to coerce the seceding States, and that the sword was never given to the representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against the rebel States. What was the object of this coercion? All on our side? If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs, and taken action against the treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, and ought to have been pursued with a resolution of impeachment. He repeated, this rebellion would not have assumed its present dimensions but for the dereliction of the preceding President. South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, but at that time stood alone. A pitiful, contemptible State, with a small army; but all her traitors could have been strangled, if President BUCHANAN had performed his duty. How would it have been if we had followed the example of that Administration, which expired, thank God! on the 4th of March, 1861? It was then considered unconstitutional to suppress rebellion; in other words, it was assumed there was no power in the Government to defend itself against armed rebellion and treason. It required no foreshadowing of prophecy to see that the Government would be dissolved by coercion on one side and without resistance on the other. He had no doubt that it grieved his colleague that the President, in April, 1861, dared to sound the note of alarm, and that he had courage in obedience to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution, to call for 75,000 volunteers to defend a threatened capital and the violated laws. The watchman placed on the tower declared to the people the existence of armed rebellion. The people were asleep. But for this the Capital would have fallen without resistance. His colleague is of this mind still, and therefore he reiterates to-day the war ought to stop. Yet, the only means by which the Union could be maintained under the Constitution was by the force of arms. The other part of his colleague's speech was intended to satisfy the people that he is for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. His colleague had told them again that he had never voted men or money to carry on the war. Suppose all had acted as his colleague had acted, what would have been the result? No bills would have been passed authorizing volunteers and enlistments to defend the flag, and arming, equipping and supporting in the field 600,000 men. No resistance could have been made to the rebels who have multiplied graves all over this land—a subject to which his colleague had appealed with so much tenderness and so much regard, by reason of this unconstitutional war. He (BINGHAM) did not say everybody belonging to the Democratic Party was of that mind; but he did say, and challenged contradiction, but for the aid and comfort of his colleagues and his party to this heresy, the ruin to which he points, and which has visited so many hearthstones, would not have occurred. His hands are not clear of the blood shed in this war. He (BINGHAM) could not be tolerant toward those who are pretending to be protecting the country and the Constitution, but withdraw their support, and leave the country to the tender mercies of its enemies. His colleague assumed that there would be no difficulty if the army were disbanded. His colleague took it for granted that secession is constitutionally right. He (BINGHAM) thought he was not mistaken in saying that was his colleague's honest judgment. He believed the same gentleman, who now talked about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, introduced here a proposition to divide the country into four sections, and thus legalize secession by consent of the State Legislatures, without consulting Pennsylvania. New-York or other States, which on the principle advanced had no right to interfere. He did not think a gentleman occupying such a position had a right to denounce others as opponents to the Constitution. But his colleague was still for the Union, and the same moment for disunion. Disband your armies and let the war cease. Not a word about the other side, the traitors in arms. His colleague's official conduct corresponded with his declaration. He had refused to vote men and money to carry on the war. If we all follow his course the war will necessarily cease. The South would then surely triumph over the Union and the Constitution, and hence his colleagues' resolution contemplated a final treaty of peace. His colleague assumed, if we withdraw our armies, the South will come back. By what authority was the declaration made? If he had any authority he ought to give it. He appealed to his colleague to furnish the information, whether by abandoning our army the rebels will come back under the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. The gentleman is silent upon the subject.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was understood to remark that he had answered that question by what he had already said.

Mr. BINGHAM, resuming, remarked that he did not think his colleague was allowed to say that by his master, JEFFERSON DAVIS. His colleague had also argued that we cannot get any more men, and cannot raise the necessary money by taxation to carry on this war. He would ask his colleague by what authority he made this assertion? He doubted the correctness of his conclusion. He did not believe the millions of people, from the rock-bound coast of the North to the golden gates of the Pacific, were yet prepared to lay their faces in the dust, and their hands to their faces, and cry "unclean, unclean." No, they occupy the position now they always have occupied, and he thanked God they ever would, because they have the spirit of the Pilgrims, at which his colleague sneered. He presented to his colleague the admonition of WASHINGTON, that the Constitution is sacred, and obligatory upon all, until changed by the act of the entire people. This was a sufficient response to his colleague's assertion that the people would pay no more taxes, and would submit to the laws no longer. In allusion to a remark of his colleague about Moses, Mr. BINGHAM alluded to the Jewish leader, by saying he received the law from God, and among the Commandments was, "Thou shalt not steal." The rebels should not, therefore, steal our country.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he was willing his colleague should volunteer in the army.

Mr. BINGHAM responded. If our citizens should follow the counsel of his colleague, nobody would volunteer. [Applause.] When your flag is dishonored and our sons are murdered, you sit here and refuse to vote a dollar to defend our institutions. Talk about volunteering. [Applause.]

(The Speaker reminded the galleries that such breaches of order would not be permitted.)

Mr. BINGHAM said his colleague undertook to speak for the great Northwest. Where did the people living there obtain the model of their free Commonwealths, but from New-England, where the founders were cradled. As they followed the sun, as he walked with steps of fire to the distant West, the very first thing they did was to imitate the blessed institutions of New-England. They made free Commonwealths. It was an ungenerous imputation on the people of that section to say they will lock hands with the secessionists for the sake of gain. Out upon such incipient treason.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) differed as far as the East was from the West, from some of the positions of the gentleman from Ohio. He (Mr. WRIGHT) was a peace man; but not a peace man, if peace was to be erected on a broken and destroyed Union. He was for peace, if peace could be obtained with the rebels who were now striking at the heart of the Republic, on terms honorable to the North. But while he was a peace man, he was no coward; and while he desired peace, he shrunk from no responsibility. He would even place himself in a position of absolute humiliation for peace. He would even kiss the sword of the arch traitor at Richmond, dripping with the blood of his own loins, if peace could thus be secured. This resolution declared that an honorable peace was desirable. But no peace should be made while armed opposition menaced the Capital and threatened the overthrow of the Union. While the rebels said they would make no terms with us he was no peace man. Under these circumstances he could not preserve his own honor and that of his country. Did the gentleman from Ohio suppose peace could be obtained from the rebels in arms? Nothing would be more satisfactory than to say they should have the Republic for which they were now struggling. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio had prevailed a year ago members of Congress would not now hold their seats here, and the chief traitor and his cohorts would have possessed this Capital. The rebels first fired their gun at the American flag. They were the first to withdraw States from the Union and establish within their boundaries the reign of terror, raising the standard of terror, raising the standard of opposition, and sending piratical ships to the seas to plunder our commerce. And were we to fold our arms and say "Peace! Let the war stop?" Had we not the manhood to raise our voice against it, and courage to protect our wives and children and maintain our liberties? No! while God has given us power to maintain our position, let us fight this thing out like men. The day has passed when we could compromise with traitors. The rebel States have committed great wrongs. The soil is saturated with the blood of our children. We cannot degrade our National character. He repeated, no terms could be made with the Disunionists. If we are to have peace, we must bring it about ourselves. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his coadjutors say that they will never listen to peace. In this connection he read a resolution, unanimously passed by the North Carolina Legislature, saying they would not listen to peace at any time or on any terms; and also the card of Gov. LETCHER, in which the latter asserted that there could be no consideration of any proposition for a reconstruction of the late Union on any terms or conditions whatsoever.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in reply to Mr. WRIGHT, said the ballot-box is still a powerful weapon in the hands of the South, and through its agency, when passions shall have cooled and reason resumed its sway, he expected to see a return of the Union sentiment he had indicated; and men in the Confederate and State Governments would be superseded by other men, just as those who have waged war on a peculiar line of policy have been superseded in the North and West.

Mr. WRIGHT could not see on what terms or principles of reasoning such a result was to be expected.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, "history and human nature."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) inquired whether he expected the rebels at some future day to revolutionize by the ballot-box while in arms, or must we wait for the revolution?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—The laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. He would, if he had the power, reduce both armies to a reasonable peace establishment. (Laughter on the Republican side.) He would have a reunion through the ballot-box, and, by this freeman's weapon, bring about the result. But, you say this can be done only by fighting. You have been fighting for twenty months, and what has been the result?

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, observed what the gentleman had just said surprised him more than what he had previously uttered. The idea of laying down our arms would be a most monstrous proposition. He believed, even if we sent a Committee of this House, or of the two Houses, to wait upon JEFFERSON DAVIS, the gentlemen would not be received by him. He understood that certain gentlemen of New-Jersey made an attempt of this kind, and that the delegation were not received by the Richmond officials.

Mr. PERRY said there was not a word of truth in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT was glad to hear it was not true. He had a better opinion of the State, being half a Jerseyman himself. [Laughter.] After further remarks he said, as to the results of the recent elections, those in his own State were not hostile to a vigorous prosecution of the war. And as to New-York, he perceived that Gov. SEYMOUR spoke of an unqualified and vigorous prosecution of the war. Never was a war so bunglingly conducted from ALEXANDER the Great to NAPOLEON. He would not discuss the question of who was to blame. Perhaps it was wrong to remove MCCLELLAN, or a hundred other things. But, because blunders had been committed, should we stand up and say we would abandon the war and surrender our liberties. The men who now stood up for the war would be dear to the country, and their names would live forever: while the Tories who opposed it would be as infamous and detestable as the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said Amen.

Mr. WRIGHT—Why! the gentleman ought to have a straight-jacket. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Send me yours which you have been wearing for the last twenty months.

Mr. WRIGHT—If you were to get my jacket you would be a better Democrat than you ever were in your life. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Have the kindness to lend it to me.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said—Our men have the power and the courage, and will put down the rebellion. [Cries of "Good."] The infernal devils at the South are trying to destroy our Government, and men at the North are aiding and abetting them. Loyal men only are my brothers. Let the rebels alone! Where was there ever a rogue but wanted to be let alone?

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

And yet their rebel necks itch for the halter. They are not only attempting to slay the North, but to destroy the best Government ever made by God or man. We had better make another sacrifice of life than a dishonorable peace. In conclusion he said we must fight to secure the Stars and Stripes for the Constitution and the Union of our fathers.

The House then adjourned.

# THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

## The Payment of Troops—Secretary Chase's Letter in Full.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the entire copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, a brief abstract of which was recently published.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th inst., inquiring "why the Treasury Department has not, as authorized by law, provided the means necessary to pay the soldiers of the army; and, also, why the bonds necessary have not been sold to meet the payments due to said soldiers."

In reply, he begs leave respectfully to state that, in his judgment, he is not authorized by the existing laws to raise the means for the purpose indicated by practicable methods; and that the bonds referred to, namely, the five-twenty bonds authorized by the act of last session, have not been sold under the limitations imposed by Congress.

The arrears of pay to the army at the present moment are more than treble the whole amount which the Secretary is enabled to raise by the acts now existing otherwise than by the sale of 5.20 bonds; and the embarrassments attending the negotiation of these have already been explained in the annual report on finances, and in a letter replying to a former resolution of the House concerning the pay of the army. A repetition of these explanations may not be thought out of place here.

The original act which provided for the issue of 5.20 bonds, provided also for the conversion into them of any sum of fifty, or some multiple of fifty, dollars of United States notes, at the pleasure of the holder, and only permitted sales at the market rate, which rate can only be ascertained by the daily quotation of sales in New-York. These two provisions taken together make the obtaining of money for these bonds other than by conversions practically impossible.

The supplementary act, which provided for an additional issue of the United States notes, was framed so as to avoid these embarrassments by omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, and it is believed that had it passed in that form, much, if not all, the inconvenience which has been experienced would have been shunned. Congress, however, not only restored the conversion clause, but required the application to the supplementary act of all the applicable and not inconsistent provisions of the former act. This action seemed to require that the original limitation of sales to the market rates should also be regarded as remaining in force.

The Secretary, therefore, solicitous to regulate his action by the spirit as well as the letter of the legislation of Congress, did not consider himself at liberty to make sales of these bonds below the market value, and sales, except below, were, as has been already said, impracticable.

Had the Secretary thought otherwise, and construed the act as authorizing sales at the best price that could be obtained, the conversion clause would still have operated as a virtual prohibition of sales except below par; and such sales would not only have arrested conversion, and so nullified a provision obviously regarded as of great importance by Congress, but would have invoked negotiations at rates too disadvantageous to be submitted to, except under clear authority and upon clear necessity.

The Secretary adhered, therefore, to the plan of conversions prescribed by Congress, and used every exertion to secure the most beneficial results from it, and so far succeeded as to obtain twenty-four and a half millions of dollars in that mode. Greater and, perhaps, complete success would have attended these efforts had the result of military movements corresponded with the hopes entertained, or had it been found possible to abridge materially the expenditures of the war.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state that the sum actually obtained by the Secretary in the exercise of the various powers conferred by Congress, since the commencement of the current fiscal year, on the 1st of July, 1862, has reached the magnitude of $238,354,617 91, and this exclusive of receipts from customs, taxes and other ordinary sources, the addition of which would increase the whole sum obtained to, in round numbers, $325,000,000.

Of this large sum there has been paid on war requisitions:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the payment of troops, including bounties | $70,825,583 67 |
| For expenditures in Quartermasters' Department | 110,482,486 27 |
| For expenditures in Commissary Department | 30,617,492 83 |
| For miscellaneous army expenditures | 31,838,209 12 |
| Making an aggregate of payments to and for the army of | $243,765,771 99 |

The remaining eighty-one millions have been disbursed for the navy, for public debt, and for the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Nor are payments for the army and navy now suspended, as seems to be supposed by many. The daily disbursements of money now made exceed somewhat a million of dollars each day, of which half a million, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is appropriated exclusively to the Paymasters for the pay of troops. These disbursements exhaust the means available under existing legislation, but are not adequate to the demands on the Treasury, and these disbursements must be soon materially reduced, as the limits of power to aid receipts from ordinary sources, by the addition of United States notes, will soon be reached.

That some additional legislation is necessary to secure means for the payment of arrears, as well as to make provision for future demands, seems therefore clear.

After the most careful reflection the Secretary has already submitted to Congress the measures, temporary and permanent, through which he believes the necessary provision for present and future wants can be most speedily and most advantageously made.

Whether these measures shall receive its sanction, or other measures, better adapted in its judgment to the desired end, shall be adopted, the Secretary, so long as he shall remain in his present position, will omit no endeavor, as he has hitherto conscienciously omitted none, to provide under the law whatever can be so provided to meet all the just claims on the Government. With very great respect,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

# FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

## The Seventy-fourth Ballot, and No Choice of Speaker.

## PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE STEUBEN COUNTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day, to divide the County of Steuben, so as to erect, in addition to the present county, two more, to be called Cohocton and Canisteo, is essentially the same as last year, and vetoed by Gov. MORGAN. It is understood that the people directly interested are favorable. Thus old Steuben, once the largest, is likely to become one of the smallest counties in the State, her territory having already been twice divided. She contributed the whole of Chemung and a part of Schuyler. The division of counties is almost an inevitable consequence of the increase of city representation and the complication of local interests.

The flank movement attempted by the Democrats, having for its object the entanglement of the candidates for Speaker in discussion, in which Mr. SHERWOOD should lead, resulted in their own discomfiture. The few words in which Mr. SHERWOOD acknowledged the courtesy, which he respectfully declined, of first speaking, were timely and well chosen, and put him in a very favorable light before the House. Mr. DEAN could not do less than imitate them, and concur in a motion wherein the flunkeys were compelled to confess themselves outflanked.

In the Senate, Mr. BELL introduced the following bill "in relation to proceedings in Surrogate's Courts and the fees of Surrogates:"

SEC. 1. Section 5 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1837 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "The Surrogate shall also ascertain, in all cases, the names and places of residences of the legatees of the will propounded, and the citation to be issued by him shall be directed to and served on them the same as it is directed to and served upon heirs and next of kin."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1837 is hereby repealed, and Section 8 of the same Chapter is amended by adding thereto as follows: "If such citation is against a minor or minors under the age of fourteen years, within this State, a copy thereof shall be delivered to such minor, personally, and also to his father, mother or guardian, or if there be none within the State, then any person having the care and control of such minor, or with whom he shall reside, or in whose service he shall be employed." In all cases where service is made by publication, a copy of said citation shall also be mailed to each person so served, at his place of residence or post-office address, if the same can be ascertained, at least thirty days before the return day thereof. Upon the return day of the citation, or before taking any proceeding upon the will, the Surrogate shall ascertain whether any and which of the persons mentioned in section five of said chapter are minors, and the names and places of residence of their general guardians, if they have any; and if there shall be no general guardian within this State who shall have been served with said citation, the Surrogate shall by an order to be entered appoint a special guardian for such minors, to take care of their interest in the premises, and the written consent of any person so appointed special guardian to serve as such shall be filed with the Surrogate, and such guardian shall appear before said Surrogate before any evidence is taken in regard to the will. The testamentary guardian named in the will to be proved shall not for this purpose be deemed a general guardian.

SEC. 3. Section 7 of chapter 460 of the laws of 1837, is hereby amended by striking out the following clause, viz. "or if any of them are minors, to their guardians by name, stating their places of residence."

SEC. 4. Section 27 of title 3, chapter 6, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, viz. This section shall not be construed to authorize the granting of letters to any relative not entitled to succeed to the personal estate of the deceased as his next akin at the time of his decease.

SEC. 5. Section 32 of title 2, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, so that the latter clause thereof shall read as follows "Nor to any married woman, unless with the written consent of her husband."

SEC. 6. Section 62, title 3, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows, viz "In all cases of service by publication, a copy of the citation shall be mailed to each of the persons so served, at least thirty days before the return day thereof, and his place of residence or post-office address, if the same can be ascertained."

SEC. 7. In proceedings to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of deceased persons, under title 4, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, minors shall be served with the order to show cause, and special guardians appointed for them in the same manner as citations are required to be served and special guardians appointed on the proof of wills, instead of the manner special guardians are now required to be appointed for minors, and service of order to show cause on them or said minors. Upon the hearing on the order to show cause, the Surrogate may order a sale of a portion, and a mortgage or lease of another portion of such real estate; and only one order to show cause need be made in any proceedings.

SEC. 8. All fees of Surrogates are hereby abolished, and the Surrogate of each county shall have authority to employ a recording clerk, to record in the Surrogate's office whatever papers, orders or decrees are required by law to be recorded, and to make copies therefrom, or of any other papers in the Surrogate's office, whenever necessary. Such clerk shall charge for such services the same as County Clerks have by law the right to charge for recording papers and making copies thereof, which shall be chargeable to and paid by the estate or party for whose benefit or at whose request the service is done.

The executive session was for only a few moments, and it is not known that anything of moment was done. RODERICK.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

NOTICES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, relative to Boards of Health in Westchester County.

Mr. MURPHY, establishing a new Quarantine, and defining the qualifications, powers and duties of Health Officer.

Mr. FOLGER, to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes, so as to confer additional powers upon Notaries Public, and to confirm their acts.

Also, in relation to the recording and certifying by County Clerks of instruments in writing bearing United States Revenue stamps.

Also, to amend the act authorizing the loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping.

Mr. SMITH, relative to the City Court, Brooklyn.

Also, to authorize Neptune Insurance Company to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

Also, to amend the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

Mr. BRADLEY, by bill, to incorporate Bank of Savings and Endowments in New-York City.

Mr. COOK, by bill, declaring town of Hector liable to pay bounties to volunteers and families of volunteers.

Also, to divide Steuben county into three counties.

Mr. GANSON, by bill, to amend the Marine Mutual Insurance Act.

Mr. BELL, by bill, in relation to proceedings in Surrogates' Courts and fees of Surrogates.

Mr. RICHARDS, by bill, to authorize Albany and Vermont Railroad Company to construct a branch road.

Mr. LITTLE, by bill, relative to Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glen's Falls Railroad Company.

The President named the following members of Committees to fill vacancies.

Mr. Young to Committee on Claims; Mr. Sanford, on Engrossed bills; Mr. Low, on Grievances; Mr. Pruyn, on Public Buildings; Messrs. Bradley and W. Clark, on Medical Societies.

Recess to 12 M.

On reassembling at 12 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning.

There was a full attendance of members.

The Special Committee reported in favor of leaving the Adjutant-General's Office undisturbed, and placing the Library Room heretofore occupied by him in the Post-office.

Mr. McCANN, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this House, no man is fit for Speaker of this House who does not believe in the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

Mr. LOVEJOY rising to debate the resolution, it was laid on the table.

Mr. LEAMY offered a resolution congratulating Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey for their glorious victories for the Union and the Constitution. Tabled.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER moved that HORACE GREELEY be invited to address this House on "The duty of obliterating party lines, sustaining the State Government, and electing a Speaker on a no-party platform."

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. PRINDLE moved that no person is fit to be elected Speaker who is not in favor of sustaining President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, and giving it a fair trial. Tabled.

Mr. PALMER (Rep.) moved that Messrs. DEAN and SHERWOOD have thirty minutes each to debate the question of election of a Speaker.

Motion adopted.

Mr. ROGERS moved, as the proposition came from the Republican side, that Mr. SHERWOOD have the privilege of opening the debate.

An exciting discussion ensued.

Mr. REDDINGTON moved to lay the motion on the table.

Motion lost.

Mr. DEAN said that, if the House desired a discussion of the principles involved in the election of a Speaker, he would cheerfully engage in such a discussion.

Mr. SHERWOOD thanked the House for according him the privilege of opening the debate. He should decline to discuss his own merits or the merits of his opponent for the Speakership.

Mr. DEAN agreed with the gentlemen from Steuben, (SHERWOOD) in declining such a discussion, but he (DEAN) did not understand that such was the object of the mover of the resolution inviting this discussion. Two resolutions have been introduced here—one applying the test of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," and the other test of President Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation." From a discussion of these or State questions he (DEAN) would not shrink.

Mr. LEVERIDGE moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. PALMER's motion inviting the discussion was passed, and to lay his (LEVERIDGE's) motion on the table.

After further debate, Mr. LEVERIDGE's motion was carried by a vote of 77 to 20.

Balloting for a Speaker was then commenced.

The 74th ballot was reached, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Judge Dean | 63 |
| Henry Sherwood | 63 |

# THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

## Gen. Pope's Testimony Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the examination of Gen. POPE was concluded. He stated, on examination by the Court, that it was reported to him on the evening of the 28th of August, that Gen. KING's Division, of Gen. McDOWELL's Corps, had met the enemy retreating from Centreville, and after a severe fight had remained masters of the field, still interposing between JACKSON's forces and the main body of the enemy. On receiving this information he remarked to several of his Staff officers who were present that the game was in our own hands, and that he did not see how it was possible for JACKSON to escape without very heavy loss, if at all. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, he directed Gen. KEARNY, whose division occupied Centreville, to push forward cautiously at 1 o'clock that night to the pickets of the enemy, to keep himself in close contact during that night, and at the first blush of daylight to attack the enemy with his right advance, informing him at the same time that HOOKER and RENO would be with him immediately after daylight. To his surprise and dissatisfaction, he learned toward daylight on the morning of the 29th, that KING's Division had withdrawn in the direction of Manassas Junction, leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap. This withdrawal of that division, he said, made necessary a great change in the movements and distribution of the troops, and was a most serious and unlooked for mistake. Gen. POPE also stated that the reason Gen. McDOWELL left his command when marching for Centreville, and went to Manassas Junction, as had been explained to [illegible] about that time, (about the 29th,) was that Gen. McDOWELL expected to find Gen. POPE there, and desired to communicate with him more fully than he could by letter. Gen. POPE stated that Gen. McDOWELL, considering their relations, had occasion for such full communication, and would have immediately thereafter returned to his command, which he did on not finding Gen. POPE at the Junction, as he expected.

After the examination of Gen. POPE was concluded, Gen. McDOWELL called Capt. HAVEN, of his Staff, who stated that Gen. KING had promised to hold the position that he occupied at the close of the fight on the 28th, until he heard from Gen. McDOWELL to the contrary.

Capt. KREBBS, of the Staff, was also called, and stated that he was sent by Gen. McDOWELL to Gen. SIGEL on the 28th, and that he informed that officer that he was not in the right position in regard to the corps of Gen. McDOWELL.

Col. SCHRIVER, Chief of the Staff, was also recalled by Gen. McDOWELL, and stated that Gen. McDOWELL preceded REYNOLDS' Division to Bethlehem Church on the afternoon of the 28th of August. In answer to a question by the Court, he stated that Gen. McDOWELL left Manassas just before dark.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected that Gen. KING, and, perhaps, Gen. RICKETTS and HITCHCOCK, will be examined. A considerable number of ladies have been in attendance during the last two days.

### From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the legislative caucus at Sacramento last night, there were eight ballots for senator. The first resulted: Phelps, 36; Conness, 21; Park, 17; Sargent, 18; Brown, 7; Shafter, 3. The eighth resulted: Phelps, 37; Conness, 23; Park, 16; Sargent, 18; scattering, 6.

The caucus meets again to-night. SARGENT's strength and PARK's weakness surprised all. It is reported that SARGENT's and PHELPS' friends have agreed to combine.

The colored people are having a grand jubilee to-day in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Sailed, ship *B. F. Hoxie*, for Mazatlan.

### The California Cavalry.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The public reception and welcome to the California cavalry took place to-day, and notwithstanding the bad weather, was a very interesting and cordial affair.

Under the escort of the military and civic procession, the Californians visited Mayor LINCOLN, who addressed them in appropriate and eloquent language, after which there was a bountiful collection, and an interchange of congratulations in Faneuil Hall.

Gov. ANDREW, in his address at the reception of the California cavalry, said he had this morning received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California was accepted, and that notice of the fact had been telegraphed to San Francisco. The battalion will be counted as part of the contingent of Massachusetts.

### New-Hampshire Politics.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Democratic Convention, for the Second District, was held here, to-day, and nominated JOHN R. GEORGE, of Concord, for Congress.

CURRENCY REFORM.—Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., has consented to deliver a lecture this evening, at at No. 15 Laight-street, upon the "Currency Reform," in which he will give many interesting historical facts connected with counterfeiting, prove our currency the worst in the world, and indicate the necessary reform. The lecture is a good one, the admission free, and the subject one of universal interest.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING TO DO.—*All* wish to be pleasantly and profitably occupied, and Phrenology and Physiology will aid in deciding what each can do best. Call on FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon rises... 3 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 47 | Gov. Island. 4 36 | Hell Gate.... 5 [illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

### Arrived.

R. M. steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown Jan. 4, 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 3, signalized ship Elwood Walters, bound in; same day, at 8:23 P. M., passed R. M. ship Arabia.

Steamship Talisman, (Br.) Russell, Kingston, (Jam.,) via Port-au-Prince Dec. 8, with mdse. to Walden & Booth.

Steamship Damascus, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool Dec. 28, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 11, with passengers to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. transport Haze, Pennington, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Uhland, (Brem.,) Soltenborn, Bremen 61 ds., in ballast to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy weather during the passage. Fred. Mirehouse, seaman, of Oldenburg, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Atmosphere, Harris, Vera Cruz, 20 ds., in ballast to J. A. McGaw. Jan. 6, saw a large fire on the Florida Cays, about 30 miles east of Key West: supposed it to be a vessel. Jan. 10, 30 miles north of Hatteras, passed a propeller, schooner-rigged, steering S. Jan. 12, passed brig Matilda, steering S. Same day, passed brig Norman, bound S.

Ship Esmeralda, (Br.,) Meldrum, Liverpool Nov. 29, in ballast to master.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, Dec. 24, with molasses to Thos. Trowbridge's Sons. Sld. in company with Br. schr. Tigress, for Turks Island and New-York.

Bark Mary Jane, (Pruss.,) Budd, Newcastle 102 ds., with coal and mdse to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Sam Olaf, (Norw.,) Theiler, Leghorn 60 ds., and Gibraltar 48 ds., with marble and rags to W. Pascataldi.

Bark Famine, Herrich, Lisbon 37 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Morning Star, St. Jago de Cuba 28 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Frederick Ham, a seaman, of Nova Scotia, died on board Dec. 29.

Bark Lamplighter, Morris, Norfolk 2 ds., with wood to Merrill & Abbott. Dec. 28, on the outward passage, John Williams, seaman, fell from aloft to the deck, and was killed.

Brig Ellen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, Glasgow 45 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Robert Moore, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados Dec. 25, via St. Kitts Dec. 29, in ballast to Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Rich, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had head winds most of the passage.

Brig H. F. Colthirst, (of Eastport,) Emory, Savanna-la-Mar 22 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Scotland, (of Harford,) Francis, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 31, in ballast to master.

Schr. Ann Leonard, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wilson, Barbados Dec. 11, and East Caicos Dec. 30, with salt to McCall & Frith.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with a heavy fog.

BELOW—1 ship, 4 barks and 4 brigs, unknown.

### Sailed.

Barks Huron, Australind, (Pruss.,) and Maria Heyn, (Brem.)

Brigs Keoka, (Br.,) Alpha, (Br.,) Humming Bird, (Br.)

Schooners T. B. Brown, Cypress, Adeline Kelly, Phantom, (Br.,) J. Waring.

Steamer Curlew.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

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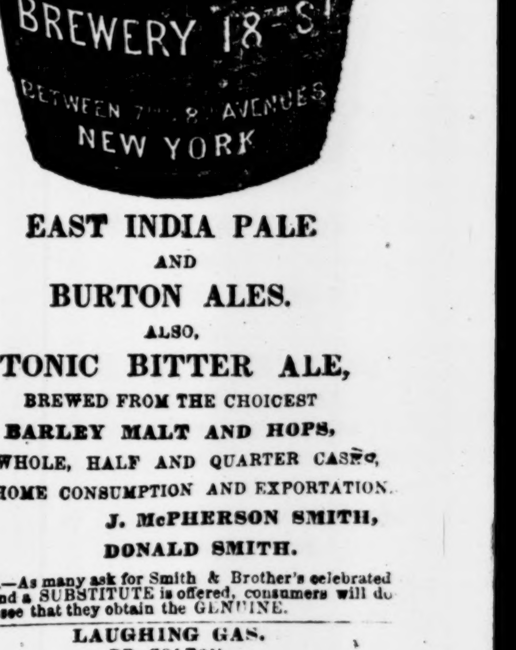


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FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

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DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON

Will give one more exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Twenty gentlemen will inhale the gas.

Dr. C. hopes to present an entertainment of equal interest to that of last Wednesday evening, though he can hardly expect to surpass it.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3, 4, 10 | Drew | $30,000 |
| 17, 56, 66 | Drew | 10,000 |
| 36, 40, 78 | Drew | 7,000 |
| 19, 28, 41 | Drew | 5,167 |

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.